

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND,
EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS
IN
IRELAND:
WITH
APPENDICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1912.

presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from

B. PONSONBY, LTD., 116 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN; or
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, FETTER LANE, E.C., and 32 ABINGDON STREET, S.W.,
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Continent of Europe and Abroad of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

PRINTED BY
JOHN FALCONER, 43 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.
1912.

[Cd. 6356.] Price 1s. 2d.

REPORT AND APPENDICES.

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND. FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

We beg to submit the Eightieth Annual Report of the Board.

The report follows the order adopted for some years past, dealing with the business of the year under the following heads:—

- (1.) Public Works and Buildings, including National and Ancient Monuments.
- (2.) Railways and Tramways.
- (3.) Loans.
- (4.) Miscellaneous duties of the Board.

The body of the Report contains statements and observations on matters under each of the four divisions which appear to deserve special notice. Details as to the various services are given in the Appendices.

(1)—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, INCLUDING NATIONAL AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

Details of the provision made by Parliament for the year 1911-1912 for Public Works and Buildings, including National and Ancient Monuments, will be found at pp. 67-75 of the Estimates for that year. The Public Buildings (Ireland) Vote is included in Class I., and comprises the following:—

Naval and Military ; State and Official Residences ; Civil Departments ; Legal Departments ; Dublin Metropolitan Police ; Royal Irish Constabulary ; Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum ; Public Education ; Revenue Departments.

The Vote also embraces—

Royal Parks and Gardens:—
Phoenix Park ; St. Stephen's Green ; the Curragh of Kildare.

Royal Harbours:—

Kingstown ; Howth ; Donaghadee ; Dunmore ; Ardglass.

Inland Navigation:—

Maigne.

Ancient Monuments under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, 1882 and 1892 (45 & 46 Vic., c. 73, and 55 & 56 Vic., c. 46).

In addition to works, &c., for which provision is made by Vote of Parliament, Part (1.) of this Report deals with certain Marine Works, the cost of which was met out of moneys provided under the Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1902, (2 Ed. VII., c. 24) ; and the work of erecting the new College of Science, the cost of which is provided under the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 (3 Ed. VII., c. 16).

ROYAL VISIT.

On Friday, 7th July, Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary, arrived at Kingstown Harbour, landing on the following day at the Victoria Wharf, where the necessary arrangements had been made by the Board for their reception.

One of the principal functions included in the programme of Their Majesties' visit was the opening by the King of the new Royal College of Science, the foundation stone of which had been laid by the late King Edward VII. on the 29th April, 1904. The ceremony took place on the day of Their Majesties' landing, in the presence of some 2,000 guests, for whom the Board provided seating accommodation in a marquee erected for the purpose.

On Tuesday, 11th July, Their Majesties reviewed about 16,000 men, including a Naval contingent of 4,000, on the Fifteen Acres, Phoenix Park. In connection with this function the Board provided enclosures for vehicles for the Royal and Vice-Regal Parties, the Military and the Public.

As on the occasion of the visit to Dublin, in 1903, of the late King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra, several important public buildings were suitably decorated and illuminated.

PHOENIX PARK.

Royal Review.—In connection with the Royal Review, arrangements were made for an encampment of about 11,000 troops in the portion of the Park between Whitefields and the Under Secretary's Lodge. The troops occupied the ground from the 7th to 12th July.

Lighting of Roads.—The Whitefields Road, and the Back Road, from a point near the Private Secretary's Lodge to Ashtown Gate, have been lighted with incandescent gas lamps.

Football Grounds, &c.—The number of applications received during the season for the use of grounds for Association football, Gaelic football, and Gaelic hurling, were respectively as follows:—

Association football	...	...	...	...	2,372
Gaelic football	...	...	...	...	47
Gaelic hurling	...	...	...	...	49

SEA FISHERIES (IRELAND) ACT, 1883.

46 & 47 Vic., c. 26.

POSITION OF THE SEA FISHERIES FUND.

£250,000 was provided by the Sea Fisheries Act from the Irish Church Fund for building and improving Fishery Piers and Harbours. The balance of this grant, £3,000, which had remained in the hands of the Irish Land Commission, was drawn in September, 1906, to meet the requirements of the service.

There were no transactions in the year 1911-12, and the following Account shows the position of the Fund on the 31st March, 1912:—

	Assets 31st March, '12.		Liabilities, 31st March, '12.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Cash at Bank of Ireland	...	2,597 5 3	Balance of Fund unappropriated	2,597 5 3
		2,597 5 3		2,597 5 3

MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902.

2nd Ed. VII., c. 24.

Of the sum of £100,000 allocated for works under the Marine Works Act, an expenditure of £53,315 was authorised up to the close of the financial year.

The following table gives an outline of the various Marine works completed under the Act, with a statement of the cost of each:—

Works	Cost
CAFE CLEAR, COUNTY CORK. An inner harbour cross wall, with entrance (and booms) at one end; repairs and improvements to the harbour walls, and deepening of the inner harbour	£ 6,345 7 9
BOUNSTONE, COUNTY GALWAY: The extension of the existing north pier to cover a dangerous rock	1,949 4 0
KILRONAN, COUNTY GALWAY. The extension and partial reconstruction of an existing old jetty	3,819 15 8
CLERIGAN, COUNTY GALWAY (Work No. 1): Construction of a breakwater and cattle slip, and the removal of a portion of the existing groyne	3,733 18 6
KINVARRA, COUNTY GALWAY: The reconstruction of the pier and wharf walls, and the erection of a new storm wall and other minor improvements	1,368 5 4
GORTNARAS, COUNTY DONEGAL: The construction of a deep water quay for steamers, and of an approach road, and the removal of shoals	5,765 14 10
CLADNAKEERAGH, COUNTY DONEGAL: A timber jetty extension of the existing pier	1,230 0 1
PORTNOO, COUNTY DONEGAL: Rebuilding of an old pier	3,091 0 4
DOWNSIES BAY, COUNTY DONEGAL (Work No. 1): An extension of the existing pier and the removal of rock from the end thereof	4,989 9 8
FALCOURR, COUNTY DONEGAL: The construction of a boat slip	1,007 13 0
LESCANSOR, COUNTY CLARE. The deepening of the harbour, the construction of two special berths for steamers; an extension of groyne at the entrance, and the formation of a service area for traffic	8,581 3 3
OLEOGAN, COUNTY GALWAY (Work No. 2): Extension of the pier	9,796 19 8
REWARD POINT, COUNTY KERRY: The widening and extension of an existing boat slip and the construction of a protection wall	3,503 4 1
DOWNSIES BAY, COUNTY DONEGAL (Work No. 2): Further extension of the pier	6,447 18 6

STATE AND OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.

The works referred to in our Report of last year, namely, erecting a large supper room at the Castle and providing additional bedroom accommodation at the Vice-Regal Lodge, were completed in time to be used in connection with the visit of Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary.

Temporary accommodation, in the way of arrival platforms, passages and cloak-rooms, was also provided at the Castle for the Royal Levee and Drawing Room held on Monday, 10th July, and Tuesday, 11th July, respectively.

NEW ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The new Royal College of Science was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen on Saturday, 8th July.

The transfer from the old College in St. Stephen's Green was effected during August and September, and the work of the autumn session was opened in the new building.

The work of adding a smithy and foundry to the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory was begun early in the current year and will be completed at an early date.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

A new block, forming an important extension to the existing School of Art buildings, was begun in January, and is now nearing completion. The building comprises modelling and arts and craft rooms and necessary sanitary accommodation. Heating by electricity was introduced into the life painting and modelling rooms; the change, besides tending to economy, has added materially to the comfort of the students as well as the models.

LAND REGISTRY OF IRELAND (CENTRAL OFFICE).

The new building was commenced on the site at the rear of the Four Courts mentioned in our Report of last year. It will be four storeys in height, including the basement, which will be fitted for the storage of records. The staff of mappers will be accommodated on the top floor, and the ground and first floors will be devoted to the public and other offices. The building is being constructed entirely of fire resisting materials, and will be connected on the basement, ground and first floors with the north block of the existing Four Courts buildings.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Great Brunswick Street (Central Barrack).—Possession of the site has been secured, but the erection of the building could not be commenced during the financial year. The proposed Barrack is intended to accommodate the greater number of the men of the B. Division, the whole of the G. Division, the Carriage Inspection, Lost Property and other Police Departments.

Fitzgibbon Street.—Satisfactory progress has been made with the erection of this Barrack, and it will be ready for occupation in 1912-13.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BUILDING GRANTS.

The following table shows the amounts voted for and expended on grants in each of the last twenty years:—

Year.	Provision.	Expenditure.	Year.	Provision.	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1892-3	50,000	24,285	Brought forward	346,000	321,861
1893-4	50,000	28,795	1893-4	35,000	32,250
1894-5	50,000	28,775	1894-5	35,000	38,349
1895-6	50,000	40,000	1895-6	35,000	18,785
1896-7	40,000	40,000	1896-7	20,000	18,007
1897-8	40,000	36,000	1897-8	40,000	12,457
1898-9	35,000	27,125	1898-9	40,000	26,829
1899-1900	40,000	32,109	1899-1900	65,000	54,303
1900-1	40,000	38,384	1900-1	65,000	67,971
1901-2	35,000	24,996	1901-2	65,000	37,583
Carried forward	346,000	321,861	Totals	744,000	619,762

The amount of building work carried out during this year was not so large as that of the two previous years, and the expenditure fell considerably short of the sum of £65,000 voted for the service.

Of the total expenditure for the year, amounting to £37,583, £6,681 was expended on the erection and improvement of school buildings undertaken by the Board, where grants in excess of the normal two-thirds of the estimated cost have been allowed.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

The passing of the Act necessitated the provision of accommodation for the Commissioners and Staff appointed to administer Part I. (National Health Insurance). The necessity being urgent, temporary offices were secured, first in the Norwich Union Chambers, Dawson Street, and subsequently in larger premises, Pembroke House, Upper Mount Street.

The Board have since acquired the houses Nos. 44 and 45 Merrion Square, East, for adaptation as permanent offices.

ANCIENT AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

(Irish Church Act, 1869; National Monuments Protection Acts, 1882 and 1892; Irish Land Act, 1903.)

Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, the Board have accepted from the Estates Commissioners the guardianship of a limited number of



DOMINICAN ABBEY, KILMALLOCK. SOUTH-EAST VIEW, SHOWING 14TH CENTURY TRANSEPT.

structures as Ancient Monuments. In the cases of Kilmallock Abbey, County Limerick, and Inishbofin Abbey and Church, County Westmeath, necessary works of repair and maintenance have been carried out during the year under report. A detailed description of these structures and of the works executed is given below.

In Appendix "E." of this Report a full description, with illustrations, of the interesting and extensive ruins at Glendalough is given by the Board's Inspector of Ancient and National Monuments, Mr. Robert Cochrane, LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A. Mr. Cochrane, as your Lordships are aware, is an antiquary of acknowledged standing and a practical architect; his connection with the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Ireland, of which he is President, serves to invest the technical details of the ruins at Glendalough with a special interest.

Kilmallock Abbey.—This extensive ruin, vested on the 3rd February, 1910, is the first monument vested in the Board under the operation of the Irish Land Act of 1903. Owing to the difficulties connected with the approach to it the repairs were not commenced until November, 1911, and were still in progress at the end of the financial year. The ruin was very much dilapidated, and was used by the tenant as a cattle shelter.

This Abbey is one of the most extensive of the Dominican houses in Ireland. It was founded in 1291 by Gilbert, son of Lord Offaley. The existing remains are considerable, including a fine five-light east window in the choir, and a window with beautiful net tracery of the 14th century in the south transept. A portion of the tower between nave and choir stands at its full height of 90 feet, but the south-west angle of the structure has fallen down, having been injured by lightning some years ago. The church consists of a nave 86' x 24', with a side aisle; the choir is the same width as the nave, and is 65' 6" in length; the south transept measures 37' 9" x 35' 6". A cross wall had been erected in the nave to form a ball court. This has been removed and the space levelled to the depth of the original floor. In removing the debris the piers of an arcade of six arches, separating the nave from the aisle, were discovered, as anticipated.

The cloisters and domestic buildings are situated to the north of the church. The base of the wall forming the cloister arcade has been discovered, enclosing the cloister garth measuring 41 feet 6 inches from north to south and 36 feet from east to west. Underneath a heap of fallen masonry the north ambulatory was unearthed, and as



DOMINICAN ABBEY, KILMALLOCK. INTERIOR OF CHOIR LOOKING EAST.

Tomb of Edmond, The White Knight.

many of the stones so formed one bay of the arcade, separating it from the cloister garth, were found and have been placed in position. The range, north of the cloister garth, is now in one apartment 55 feet 6 inches in length by 19 feet 6 inches in width. It is vaulted, and was formerly in two apartments. The loose stones have been replaced in dry masonry in the position of the original cross wall. The apartment over this extended also over the vaulted roof of the north ambulatory, and was approached by a flight of stone steps from the west cloister walk, which gave access to a decorated doorway in the south-west angle of the upper apartment. The upper portion of this wing was approached by another flight of steps at its eastern end.

Considerable alterations had been made in the domestic buildings. One of the large fireplaces in what was formerly a kitchen was disused and a window inserted in the back wall of the fireplace. A new kitchen was formed in the north-east angle, and the fireplace and oven still remain, with traces of a second fireplace. In the east range of the domestic buildings south of the kitchen, and separated from it by a serving hatch, is situated the refectory, which was approached from a passage separating it from the day room. The eastern range of the domestic buildings

measures 89 feet internal length by 16 feet 9 inches in width on the ground floor and same in upper storey. North of the choir and approached by a doorway leading from it is the sacristy, 35 feet 6 inches in length by 11 feet in width. From the sacristy a flight of stone steps led to the apartments over for the use of the guardian.

The south wall of the aisle had entirely disappeared, and only a trace of the foundations remained. The large quantity of loose stones which encumber the site have been partially made use of in building a wall in dry masonry 5 feet in height, which not only encloses this portion of the premises but also marks the position of the former south wall of aisle. A similar wall of dry masonry has been built on the old foundations to enclose the western boundary of the cloisters, and rough stone steps have been placed where the former steps stood leading from the west ambulatory to the upper story of the north wing before described.

Inisbofin "Abbey" and Church, Lough Ree, Co. Westmeath.—The ruins on the island of Inisbofin are associated with the name of St. Riobh, who, according to the Annals, founded a Monastery here, of which he was abbot; he was also a bishop. There is a record of a visit paid to him at this island monastery, A.D. 540, by St. Aidus. He is said to have been the son of Lemanus, sister of St. Patrick. This is doubtful, but that he flourished in the 6th century and presided over this monastery is well authenticated. Other dates in its history are recorded. An abbot named Fienglaeb died here A.D. 750, and Chonfhal, whose death is recorded in 1087, presided over it. It was destroyed by fire A.D. 770, plundered by the men of Munster in 1010 and 1087, and again by the Danes in 1089. The ruins are in two groups, (a) The "Abbey," which was the larger and more interesting edifice, situate on the northern extremity of the island, and (b) a smaller detached church.

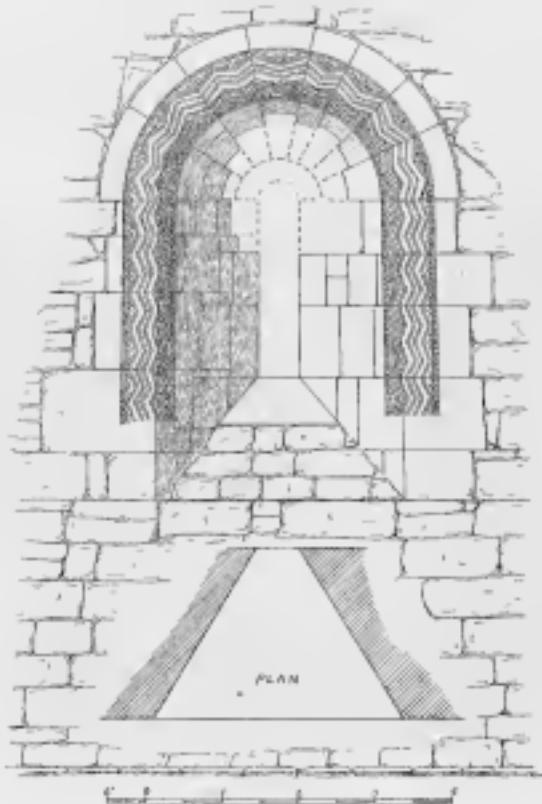
The "Abbey" church, measuring 44 feet 8 inches from east to west, has no chancel, it is 18 feet in width, and has a transept or side chapel 27 feet 7 inches added on the north side. West of this transept and entered from it is a vaulted sacristy, 20' 3" x 10' 6", with an apartment over it. The whole was surrounded by an ancient cashel or enclosing wall of irregular shape. The wall of this enclosure north and west of the ruin is partly covered with bushes and brambles, but parts of the face can be seen built of large irregular blocks standing on a footing course, which projects 6 inches. Lumps of a substance resembling slag from a furnace have been found in the field west of the enclosure.

The remains indicate four different periods of construction, the earliest portion being the nave. The transept was added later, but it only extended 16 feet 3 inches in length northward, and was afterwards lengthened to 27 feet 7 inches when the sacristy and the apartment over it were added. The last addition seems to have been made at the end of the 13th or early 14th century, judging from the date of the transept windows, which belong to the decorated period. The principal feature now is the beautiful very early Romanesque window with the chevron and pellet ornament, the projecting piscina is also of a very primitive type.

The nave had a west window, now destroyed, and in the south wall near it was a cut stone doorway now almost obliterated. In the same wall, but farther to the east, is a plain narrow window with external chamfer and rebate, also splayed jambs and sill, of which the lower part only remains. Between this window and the east wall are an unusual projecting piscina and an aumbry with angular head. The projecting stone piscina is square on top, 7" x 7", and is 5 inches in height or thickness. The angles are sloped off so as to make the lower side of the stone pentagonal. The circular basin is 5½ inches diameter and 1½ inches in depth; there is a small overflow channel leading from it into the wall. The aumbry is 14 inches wide and 15 inches deep; the top is formed of two stones set at an angle. There are no remains of the east window; part of the altar of plain stonework remains, 6 feet 2 inches long by 3 feet 5 inches wide. Near the east angle of the north wall is the interesting Romanesque window, the stones forming which have been reset; it is round headed and splayed, the sill sloped and stepped. Some of the stones of the upper part of the outer face are missing. The interior elevation is quite perfect, and is decorated on the jambs and reveals as well as on the soffit of the arch with a slightly sunk band of chevrons bordered on each side by a row of small pellets. This running pattern is composed of two broad chevrons with a narrow one between, and this arrangement is continued around the arch. The triangular spaces between the chevrons and the band of pellets are filled on the jambs by a set of four lines, the inner pair joining to form a V., the outer nearly equal and parallel to them. The similar angular spaces on the arch

ring are occupied by a small fret pattern, which resembles and may have been suggested by those on the early sepulchral slabs.

The transept is approached from the nave by an opening 9 feet in width; the north and east walls have each a late 13th century two-light tracery window, the stones forming the tracery of the eastern are missing, but the northern window is complete. In the east wall can be seen part of a narrow splayed and chamfered window 5½ inches in width, which was built up when the later window was inserted. Part of an altar remains against this wall, its base is 9' x 3' 6". The north window is complete, it is neatly moulded and cusped, a human head forms the finial of the external hood moulding.



Plan and interior elevation of the early Romanesque window in north wall of the nave of Inishofin "Abbey," Co. Westmeath.

The sacristy on the west has a door from the transept and a small splayed window in the north end; there are no other windows in this apartment. The vaulted roof is segmental in shape, 11 feet span and 2 feet rise, and shows the marks of wickerwork centering. Over the vaulted floor is an apartment which has a narrow cusped window 7½" x 3' 10". There are four rectangular recesses in this wall, two east of the window, one to the west, and the fourth is a larger one above it. There appears to have been a window, now gone, in the middle of the west wall; as well as a recess near the north end and a small window near the south end. The nave is of better construction than the addition to the north of it, which is not bonded to the work of the nave. Attached to the cashel on the south is a small rectangular building of ancient masonry, but so defaced that no architectural features can be seen.

The smaller church is 28 perches south of the "Abbey," and consists of nave and chancel of different dates. The masonry is of large irregular stones of an archaic type not coursed. The nave measures 23 feet 6 inches in length, east to west, and

14 feet 10 inches in width. The chancel is 14 feet 2 inches in length by 10 feet 4 inches in width, and the chancel arch is the full width of the chancel. In the south wall of the nave is a cut stone doorway with pointed arch, and nearer to the chancel a narrow splayed window with external chamfer and rebate. The chancel arch has plain accurately cut limestone dressings, the span is the full width of the chancel, which is 4 feet 6 inches narrower than the nave. The jambs are square, and have projecting chamfered bases and imposts. On the east gable of the nave, the brackets or handle stones remain in position; they are $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and project 10 inches. They present a roll across the end with a hollow curve below, chamfered at each side. The corresponding bracket stones from the west gable are preserved in the church.

The chancel was lighted by two narrow windows, splayed and round headed, the stones of the heads being well cut and fitted. The church is surrounded by a narrow graveyard of rectangular shape, enclosed by the remains of an ancient cashel wall.

The ruins when vested were found to be in a very neglected condition. The "Abbey," or larger church, was covered with a thicket of bramble, through which it was almost impossible to enter or discover the plan of the ruin. It was necessary to remove shrub roots and ash trees from the interior and to clear down the debris to the original floor level, which was brought to an even surface and sown with grass seed. All ivy was removed from the walls, which were found to be badly injured by it. The stones forming the beautiful early Romanesque window in north-east angle of the nave which had been displaced by the ivy were reset with close joints and the top of the arch was weathered in concrete. The window of south-east angle of the nave had the sill and four of the jamb stones found in the debris reset. The south door of the nave had the jamb stones found in the debris reset for 3 feet 5 inches in height.

The joints of the masonry of all the walls were carefully pointed in cement mortar and protected on top with a weathering coat to prevent infiltration of water, and the floor of the apartment over the vaulted roof of the sacristy was concreted.

The cashel wall enclosing the site was repaired by raising it in height and making use of the loose stones found in and around the ruin.

The repairs at the smaller church were somewhat similar to what was done at the "Abbey" church, but not so extensive, as the walls were in better condition. Pointing was done, and the tops of the walls were weathered. The ivy, which had injured the cut stone work of the windows, was removed and the stones reset, including some missing stones, which were found around the ruin and in an adjoining fence wall. The jambs of the doorway had been broken down and were built up in rubble work to support and protect the arched head of the doorway. The enclosing cashel was also repaired. These ruins were vested in the Board under the Irish Land Act of 1903 on 16th February, 1910, and form the second monument vested under the provisions of that Act.

(2.) RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

CORK CITY RAILWAYS.

The connection of the different railways in Cork by a bridge across the River Lee had been recognised for many years as a matter of public importance.

The construction of this connection formed part of a scheme under which the Treasury undertook, under Article 3 of the agreement between the Treasury and the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Company, scheduled to that Company's Act of 1898, to pay the Fishguard Company £93,000 (the amount given by that Company for the Treasury interest in the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Limerick Railway), in the event of certain obligations undertaken by the Fishguard Company, and the Great Western and Great Southern & Western Railway Companies, being carried out, including among other things the construction of a bridge across the Lee to connect the lines west of Cork with the systems of the Fishguard and Great Southern Companies; and the construction of a railway from Fermoy to Dunkettle. The Companies concerned having failed to give effect to either of the principal obligations, this agreement lapsed, but the Treasury agreed to "ear-mark" the money for the purposes of improving communications in the South of Ireland.

The agreement also provided that any proposal for making this connection between

the Cork and Bandon Railway on the southern, and the Great Southern & Western Railway on the northern side of the river should have the co-operation of the local authorities, and the railway companies west of Cork.

Various schemes promoted to carry out the project of a connecting bridge at Cork from time to time failed to secure the support of the local authorities until the session of 1906, when, of three proposals presented to Parliament—namely, (1) a high level, (2) a low level, and (3) a double-decked scheme—(2) the low level, received not only the support of the two Railway Companies concerned, but also of the Corporation and Harbour Commissioners, and was authorised by the Cork City Railways Act of 1906. During the Committee proceedings the promoters applied for a portion of the £93,000 referred to above as a free grant towards the cost of the works, and an arrangement was ultimately agreed to under which the Treasury promised £25,000, subject to subscriptions being given by the Cork and Bandon Railway, and by the Cork Harbour Commissioners of £15,000 and £10,000 respectively, and to an undertaking by the Great Western Railway Company to find the balance of the required capital. This grant was also conditional upon the Irish Government being satisfied that the best arrangements had been made respecting the site of the opening bridges over the River Lee, and that the undertaking generally was in all respects conducive to the interests of the South of Ireland.

These conditions were fulfilled, and the railways authorised by the Act, including two opening bridges over the River Lee, were constructed, and the line was opened for goods traffic on the 1st January, 1912. The Treasury contribution of £25,000 was paid in three equal instalments in January, 1910, February, 1911, and March, 1912.

The Board are informed that the new connection is working well, and that the traffic is developing satisfactorily, particularly in through goods to cross-channel stations. It is also anticipated that its effect upon the cattle trade of the district will be beneficial. So far it appears that passenger trains have not been run, though an occasional special with troops has passed over the line.

VICE-REGAL COMMISSION.

In the Board's report for 1911 reference was made to the final report of the Vice-Regal Commission on Irish Railways of 4th July, 1910, in connection with minor recommendations with regard to certain small and guaranteed light railways, including the Cork and Muskerry, Donaghmore Extension, Schull and Skibbereen, Timoleague and Courtmacsherry Railways (guaranteed lines in County Cork), and the Victoria Bridge and Castlederg Light Railway, a heronial guaranteed line in County Tyrone. The Board had furnished reports upon all these proposals. As regards the four lines in County Cork, the Development Commissioners decided that any agricultural development likely to follow upon the expenditure proposed would not be of sufficient importance to justify an advance for the purpose from the Development Fund.

In the case of the Castlederg and Victoria Bridge Light Railway, the application for a grant was made to the Treasury by the Company, and Your Lordships decided that there was not sufficient justification for making a grant to the Company from public funds.

(3) LOANS.

ADVANCES, REPAYMENTS, AND ARREARS.

The earliest mention of Public Works Loans to be found in the Abstract (Appendix G.) submitted by the Board is in connection with the Statute 57 Geo. III, c. 34, passed in 1817. The total of all loan advances from that date to 31st March, 1912 (with certain loans made under special Acts before 1817), is £49,537,720.

The classified abstract in Appendix (G.), pages 48 to 51, shows the portions of this amount which have been (1) repaid, (2) remitted, (3) written off from Local Loans Fund, or (4) which remain outstanding. The figures showing repayment, remission, &c., of the total sum advanced are as follows:—

	£
Total Repayments	21,690,868
Total Remissions	8,150,092
Written off from Local Loans Fund, less £188 subsequently received	183,486
Portion of Church Fund Loans regarded as irrecoverable	7,062
Outstanding Balances	9,495,282
	<hr/>
	£49,537,720

The aggregate of outstanding balances is represented in the books of the Office by 32,320 open accounts. The loans generally are in course of repayment by half-yearly instalments.

The amount issued to borrowers in the year 1911-1912 out of moneys advanced by the National Debt Commissioners for loan purposes was £409,312, as against £336,089 in 1910-1911, and £293,223 in 1909-1910.

The issues for 1911-1912 show an increase of £73,223 as compared with 1910-1911.

Increased issues were made on the following services:—Harbours, £4,605; County Councils, £40,712; Housing of the Working Classes, £63,580; Land Improvement, £3,967; Dispensary Houses, £964; Land Law, £8,988; Drainage (26 & 27 Vic.), £276; Schools and Colleges, £218; Glebe, £1,818.

The most important decreases occurred on the under-mentioned services:—Roads and Bridges, £1,300; Lunatic Asylums, £15,245; Public Health, £7,394; Workhouse Buildings, £21,059; Teachers' Residences, £2,329.

Of the total amount of £409,312 issued, £358,549 was advanced on the following Services:—

				£
Lunatic Asylum Buildings	.	.	.	17,092
Public Health	.	.	.	83,940
County Councils	.	.	.	51,405
Housing of the Working Classes	.	.	.	102,280
Land Improvement	.	.	.	38,478
Land Law	.	.	.	43,223
				<hr/> £358,549

The receipts in the year were £422,617 in repayment of principal, and £336,271 in respect of interest, making together £758,888. Of this sum £731,774 was paid over by the Board to the National Debt Commissioners in discharge of principal and interest on foot of loans made out of the Local Loans Fund and £27,114 to the Irish Land Commission in respect of loans advanced out of the Irish Church Fund. The sum of £40 15s. recovered in respect of loans written off was paid over to H.M. Exchequer during the year.

The following table shows the payments towards discharge of Loans, and the arrears of principal and interest for the last four years:—

YEAR	Payments	ARREARS			Total Principal outstanding (excluding Amounts written off, or regarded as irrecoverable)
		Principal	Interest	Total	
1908-1909	£ 783,153	£ 179,310	£ 38,101	£ 217,801	£ 9,770,519
1909-1910	796,025	164,041	37,319	201,360	9,696,110
1910-1911	772,371	161,058	33,725	194,783	9,510,913
1911-1912	758,888	157,185	30,897	188,083	9,416,283

The following Abstract shows the arrears on the various loan services in each of the past two years:—

	To 31st March, 1911			To 31st March, 1912			Principal Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1912
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
Public Works Loans generally	£ 15,736	£ 3,402	£ 19,138	£ 14,333	£ 2,726	£ 17,059	£ 5,655,349
Public Health Acts	1,251	804	2,055	1,516	1,238	2,754	1,832,140
Railways	104,753	10,251	114,984	104,774	8,378	113,152	198,661
Land Loans payable by Owners	18,632	8,635	26,267	18,762	8,070	26,832	1,045,878
Land Law Loans Act, 1881, payable by Occupiers	11,317	3,409	13,726	9,740	2,946	11,795	481,388
Arterial Drainage Charges, payable by Owners	7,887	7,084	14,971	7,489	6,732	14,221	220,908
Arterial Drainage Charges, payable by Occupiers	502	1,160	1,662	532	1,397	1,730	31,858
	161,058	33,725	194,783	157,185	30,897	188,083	(a) 9,416,283

(a) Excluding Amounts, £185,674, written off from the Local Loans Fund, of which £188 was subsequently received, and paid over to the Exchequer, and £7,061, portion of Church Fund Loans regarded as irrecoverable.

The arrears on the several loans services as compared with 31st March, 1911, show a nett decrease of £6,701. Arrears on Public Works Loans generally show a nett decrease of £2,079. The principal decrease is on Harbours, £1,489. Arrears, amounting to £525, outstanding at 31st March, 1911, in respect of a loan under the Labourers Dwellings in Towns Act were written off during the year per Act 1 & 2 Geo. V., c. 17. Loans under Labourers Acts show a decrease of £218 and Housing of the Working Classes Acts an increase of £186.

The arrears on loans for Railways show a decrease of £1,332, made up as follows:—Southern Railway, £1,113; and Letterkenny Railway, £219.

Arrears on Land Loans, payable by owners, stood at £26,832, as against £28,267 on 31st March, 1911, a decrease of £1,435, under the following heads:—Land improvement, £1,127; Land Act, 1870, £308.

The issues made in the year under the Land Law Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Vic., c. 49, sec. 31), brought the total advances, from the commencement of the service, to occupiers of land for the improvement of their holdings to £1,508,632 10s. Of this sum £1,014,319 12s. 3d. principal had been repaid (including £187 14s. 3d. recovered in respect of written off loans), and £12,824 12s. 2d. written off the assets of the Local Loans Fund to the 31st March, 1912, and on that date there were arrears of principal £9,749 10s. 3d., which, with £471,738 15s. 4d. principal not yet due, represented the total amount outstanding, viz.:—£481,488 5s. 7d.

The arrears, principal and interest, under the Land Law Act, 1881, stood at £11,795 at the close of the year, as against £13,726 on 31st March, 1911—a decrease of £1,931.

The arrears on Arterial Drainage charges payable by owners show a decrease of £750, and on the charges payable by occupiers in the River Suck Drainage District an increase of £77.

RATES OF INTEREST.

By Treasury Minute of 9th September, 1907, the rates of interest on new loans advanced on the security of local rates were fixed at 3½ per cent. for periods not exceeding 30 years, and at 3½ per cent. for periods exceeding 30 but not exceeding 50 years.

The following statement shows the rates of interest chargeable on the several amounts constituting the aggregate balances of principal outstanding on all the loan services in each of the years ended 31st March, 1910, 1911, and 1912, respectively:—

—	31st March, 1910	31st March, 1911	31st March, 1912
Free of Interests	£ 1,457	£ 2,638	£ 2,571
3½ per cent.	159,826	148,151	137,255
3 "	59,900	57,510	55,876
3½ "	588,648	555,974	514,407
£3 2s. 9d. per cent.	8,354	7,310	6,265
3½ per cent.	1,220,544	1,158,478	1,109,038
3½ "	141,899	135,059	131,954
3½ "	4,322,904	4,400,251	4,464,394
3½ "	1,741,585	1,705,175	1,825,346
4 "	705,388	681,178	660,516
4½ "	483,918	476,966	471,370
5 "	646	426	385
Total Local Loans Fund	9,440,259	9,368,546	9,379,696
Church Fund Loans— at 1 per cent.	167,851	142,067	115,586
	£9,608,110	£9,510,613	£9,408,282

* Exclusive of—£182,070 written off from the Account of the Assets of the Local Loans Fund, and £5,553 portion of Church Fund Loans, considered as irrecoverable.

† " " —£182,460 written off from the Account of the Assets of the Local Loans Fund, and £6,839 portion of Church Fund Loans, considered as irrecoverable.

‡ " " —£183,674 written off from the Account of the Assets of the Local Loans Fund, and £7,061 portion of Church Fund Loans, considered as irrecoverable.

Statement showing the average rate of interest in respect of advances from the Local Loans Fund during the last ten years, calculated by computing the interest paid in each year on the principal outstanding at the end of the preceding year.

Year ended.	Balance outstanding.	Interest received in the preceding year.	Average rate of interest reserved for the year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st March, 1902, . . .	8,489,644 3 7	294,090 16 3	3 9 3
" 1903, . . .	8,807,624 4 11	310,712 8 9	3 10 1
" 1904, . . .	9,228,872 14 3	323,270 4 8	3 10 0
" 1905, . . .	9,483,280 16 2	329,177 4 11	3 9 5
" 1906, . . .	9,592,576 8 3	342,723 10 9	3 11 5
" 1907, . . .	9,669,549 2 11	343,193 1 5	3 11 0
" 1908, . . .	9,642,403 8 4	351,011 5 2	3 12 10
" 1909, . . .	9,575,490 2 4	337,407 18 8	3 10 6
" 1910, . . .	9,440,258 17 8	338,462 0 10	3 11 8
" 1911, . . .	9,368,546 7 7	334,840 10 5	3 11 5

The following statements show:—

- (1.) The rates of interest payable to this Board in respect of the sum of £409,311 advanced during the last financial year, whether secured by local rates or otherwise;
- (2.) The terms of years over which repayment of the advances has been spread; and
- (3.) The mode of repayment, *i.e.*, by equal instalments of principal and interest combined by way of annuity, or by equal instalments of principal, with interest on the principal sum from time to time outstanding.

(TABLE 1).

Service.	Rate of Interest	RATES OF INTEREST.							
		2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6
CLASS I.									
<i>Loans Secured on Undertakings.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Harbours, Housing of the Working Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	406	-	4,200
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,843	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,248	-	4,200
CLASS II.									
<i>Loans Secured on Rates.</i>									
County Councils, Roads and Bridges, Lunatic Asylum Buildings, Housing of the Working Classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,995	24,500	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	14,892	200	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,437	-	-
Public Health, Labours Acts, Dispensary Houses, Workhouse Buildings, Acquisition of Small Dwellings.	-	94	-	-	-	-	66,945	16,910	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,263	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	2,234	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,901	4,200	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,292	-	-
Agriculture & Technical Instruction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
	-	2,094	-	-	-	-	224,322	53,397	-
CLASS III.									
<i>Loans Secured on Land.</i>									
R. Drainage, 26 & 27 Vic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
Improvement of Lands Land Improvement Preliminary Expenses Lani Law,	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,478	-	-
	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	45,265	-	-
	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	103,733	-	276
CLASS IV.									
<i>Miscellaneous Loans.</i>									
Glebe Loans, National School Teachers' Residences, Non-Vested Schools & Training Colleges.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,526	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,675	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,041	-	-
GRAND TOTAL.	3,000	2,094	-	-	-	-	546,344	53,397	4,476
Percentage of Advances at each Rate per cent.	0.71	0.51	-	-	-	-	84.61	13.05	1.10

(TABLE 2.)

SERIES	TERMS OF TENURE.				
	Not exceeding 50 years.	Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 80 years.	Exceeding 80 but not exceeding 100 years.	Exceeding 100 but not exceeding 150 years.	Exceeding 150 but not exceeding 200 years.
CLASS I.	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Loans Secured on Undertakings.</i>					
Harbours,	4,200	405	—	—	—
Housing of the Working Classes,	—	3,843	—	—	—
	4,200	4,248	—	—	—
CLASS II.					
<i>Loans Secured on Rates.</i>					
County Councils,	21,507	5,688	8,500	16,000	—
Roads and Bridges,	—	—	—	500	—
Lunatic Asylum Buildings,	11,583	3,309	2,200	—	—
Housing of the Working Classes,	—	650	—	350	97,437
Public Health,	7,678	50,331	9,750	7,000	—
Labourers Acts,	—	—	—	—	2,253
Dispensary Houses,	—	1,775	2,919	—	—
Workhouse Buildings,	150	4,751	4,200	—	—
Acquisition of Small Dwellings,	—	10,293	—	—	—
Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—	—	2,000	—	—
	40,718	85,286	29,569	23,850	99,690
CLASS III.					
<i>Loans Secured on Lands.</i>					
R. Drainage, 26 & 27 Vic.,	—	276	—	—	—
Improvement of Lands,	—	45,884	12,594	—	—
Land Improvement, Preliminary Expenses,	3,000	—	—	—	—
Land Law,	100	45,155	—	—	—
	3,100	91,315	12,594	—	—
CLASS IV.					
<i>Miscellaneous Loans.</i>					
Globe Loans,	—	—	8,525	—	—
National School Teachers' Residences,	—	—	4,675	—	—
Non-vested Schools and Training Colleges,	—	—	840	—	—
	—	—	14,041	—	—
GRAND TOTAL,	48,018	181,549	56,204	23,850	99,690
Percentage of Advances for each term of years,	11.73	44.36	13.73	5.83	24.35

(TABLE 3.)

SOURCES	MODE OF REPAYMENT									
	BY WAY OF ANNUITY.					BY EQUAL INSTALLMENTS OF PRINCIPAL.				
	Not exceeding 20 Years	Exceeding 20 but not exceeding 30 Years	Exceeding 30 but not exceeding 40 Years	Exceeding 40 but not exceeding 50 Years	Not exceeding 30 Years	Exceeding 30 but not exceeding 40 Years	Exceeding 40 but not exceeding 50 Years	Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 60 Years	Exceeding 60 but not exceeding 70 Years	Exceeding 70 but not exceeding 80 Years
CLASS I.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Loans Secured on Undertakings.</i>										
Harbours, Working Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	406	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,843	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	4,248	-	-	-
CLASS II.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Loans Secured on Rates.</i>										
County Councils,	-	-	-	-	-	21,307	5,688	8,500	16,000	-
Roads and Bridges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Lunatic Asylum Buildings,	-	-	-	-	-	11,583	3,309	2,200	-	-
Housing of the Working Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	350	97,437
Public Health,	-	-	-	-	-	7,078	59,521	9,750	7,000	-
Labourers' Acts,	-	-	-	2,253	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispensary Houses,	1,775	799	-	-	-	-	-	9,120	-	-
Workhouse Buildings,	-	-	-	-	-	150	4,751	4,200	-	-
Acquisition of Small Dwellings,	-	128	-	-	-	-	10,564	-	-	-
Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
	-	1,903	799	-	2,253	40,718	84,083	28,770	23,850	97,437
CLASS III.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Loans Secured on Lands.</i>										
R. Drainage, 26 & 27 Vic.,	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improvement of Lands,	-	45,884	12,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Improvement, Preliminary Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Land Law,	100	45,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100	91,315	12,594	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
CLASS IV.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Miscellaneous Loans.</i>										
Globe Loans,	-	-	8,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National School Teachers' Residences	-	-	4,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Vested Schools and Training Colleges	-	-	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	14,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL,	100	93,319	27,424	-	2,253	47,918	88,331	28,770	23,850	97,437
Percentage of Advances for each term of years	0.02	22.78	6.70	-	0.55	11.71	31.58	7.03	5.63	23.89

(4.) MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

RETURNS AND REPORTS.

The following Returns have been furnished to other Departments or for presentation to Parliament:—

- (i.) Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums : Statement of Repayments, 1911-12, by Counties and County Boroughs in respect of Loans for Lunatic Asylum Buildings."
- (ii.) Local Government Board: (a.) Return of outstanding balances of loans at 31st March, 1911, due by County Boroughs, Urban Districts, and Towns, for local taxation return;
- (b.) Summary of repayments of expenditure for Arterial Drainage, Acts 26 and 27 Vic., c. 88, and 29 and 30 Vic., c. 49.
- (c.) Return of outstanding balances of loans at 1st November, 1911, due by Rural District Councils, in respect of loans under the Labourers Acts.
- (iii.) National Debt Commissioners: Local Loans Fund—Particulars of advances, repayments, outstanding balances, &c., for year ending 31st March, 1911.
- (iv.) Special Commissioner, Income Tax Department—Return of interest received in respect of Railway Loans for year to 31st March, 1911.
- (v.) Land Commission—Church Fund—Estimated repayments from 1911-1912 to 1924-5.
- (vi.) Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools—Return of outstanding balances of loans for Industrial Schools, &c., 1st January, 1912.

Reports have been furnished to your Lordships during the year on the following Bills:—

- Belfast Corporation Bill.
- Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.
- Rights of Way Bill.
- Public Works Loans Bill.
- Dublin and South Eastern Railway Bill.
- Newry, Keady, and Tynan Railway Bill.
- Collooney, Ballina, and Belmullet Railway Bill.
- Belfast Water Bill.
- Railways Bill.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' obedient Servants,

GEORGE C. V. HOLMES.
GEORGE A. STEVENSON.
PHILIP HANSON.

H. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

26 July, 1912.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX (A).

DETAILS OF VOTED SERVICES.

The following represent the principal new works carried out or in course of execution during the year. In addition, however, many minor works of importance were executed.

COASTGUARD AND ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE BUILDINGS.

County Clare. Cappa Coastguard Station.—The boat slip was reconstructed and increased in length.

County Donegal. Bunbeg Wireless Telegraph Station.—The erection of a wireless telegraph station and telegraph instructor's bouse was commenced. The buildings are now well advanced towards completion.

County Dublin. Kingstown Coastguard Station.—A new look-out house was provided, and some minor improvements effected.

County Dublin. Portrane Coastguard Station.—Designs for a new station to accommodate an officer and three men were prepared and approved by the Admiralty.

County Galway. Cleggan Coastguard Station.—Five of the houses at the station have been re-modelled so as to afford better accommodation for the families residing in them.

STATE AND OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.

For the larger works carried out at Dublin Castle and the Viceregal Lodge see page 7.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

General Valuation Office.—New lavatories were provided.

Labour Exchanges.—In addition to the Exchanges referred to in our Report of last year, premises have been acquired and adapted for Labour Exchange purposes at Ballymena, Laragh and Queenstown. At Cork larger premises were acquired, and arrangements made for surrendering those previously in use. Negotiations are at present in progress for the acquisition of premises for two additional Exchanges in Dublin and Belfast, in connection with Part II. of the Insurance Act, 1911.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.—In order to provide additional accommodation for the increasing staff of this Department, a house in Baggott Street was taken and furnished, and the staff of the Forestry Branch was transferred to it.

Science and Art Buildings.—The opening of the new College and the works carried out at these buildings are described at pp. 6 and 8.

Natural History Museum.—The heating system was re-modelled and improved.

National Library.—A partial re-modelling of the heating system was carried out.

Botanic Gardens.—The water service from the River Tolka has been extended and improved. The public conveniences at the north-west angle of the Gardens were rebuilt and improved.

LAW AND POLICE.

Land Registry.—A description of the new building in course of erection will be found at page 8.

Coleraine House.—The drainage has been entirely renewed.

Dublin Metropolitan Police Buildings (Central Barrack).—Great Brunswick Street and Fitzgibbon Street Barracks. See page 8.

Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings. The Depot, Phoenix Park.—The entire sewerage system has been re-modelled, and metal drains introduced.

Athy.—The drainage of the Barrack was reconstructed in part.

Belfast. Brown's Square.—A new system of drainage has been provided.

Gort.—The Military Barrack, disused for some years, has been transferred to the Board's charge for police purposes, and will shortly be adapted for re-occupation; a residence for the District Inspector will be provided.

Limerick Docks.—In lieu of the old Barrack, which was required by the Harbour Commissioners for their own purposes, they have leased to the Royal Irish Constabulary the disused Militia Barrack, which is now being adapted for police purposes. The accommodation will be much better than that available in the old Barrack.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BUILDINGS.

Dublin Central Model Schools.—A room has been allocated, altered, and furnished for the teaching of cooking.

Athy Model School.—New drainage throughout has been provided and new sanitary fittings installed, and a high-pressure water supply laid on.

Neastownards Model School.—The ventilation of four class-rooms was improved; new drains and w.c.'s were provided, and the drainage, which formerly discharged on the beach, was connected with the public sewer.

Omagh Model School.—A large schoolroom was divided into four classrooms by the erection of three folding partitions.

Trim Model School.—The sanitary system has been remodelled and renewed, new high-pressure water supply laid on, and a bath provided in the Head Master's quarters.

National Schools.—The following schools, erected by the Board, were completed:—Lettera, County Galway; Lyracrompane and Maharees, County Kerry; Faughanvale, County Londonderry; and Gortbaganany, County Roscommon.

The following are in course of erection by the Board:—Aille, County Galway; Rathmorgan, Tonragee, Kilvine, Kilmore, Knock, County Mayo.

Works of improvement are being executed by the Board at the following:—Glounagullagh, County Kerry; Dooagh, Derreens and Dukinella, County Mayo.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.

Belfast General Post Office Parcels Post Extension.—This was completed with the exception of the lifts, parcels conveyor, and the electric lighting. The new building was occupied by the Post Office staff before completion.

Bogle Post Office.—The Public Office was re-modelled.

Carlow Post Office.—The Postmaster's residence in the building has been vacated and adapted for official purposes by extending the sorting office, &c.

Castlerea.—A site for a new office was secured. The new buildings were commenced early in the year, and will shortly be ready for use.

Curragh Cawen.—The extension of the existing building, to provide housing accommodation for clerks and others, which was begun in the previous year, has been completed, and the additional rooms are now in occupation.

Dublin General Post Office. Princes Street Extension.—The new buildings have been completed and occupied.

The designs for the additions to and alterations of the old building were prepared and have been approved by the Post Office Department. Provision is being made for a new sorting office and public office, and improved accommodation for offices and for retiring rooms.

The re-fitting of the outer and inner engine rooms, consequent on the substitution of electric for gas power, has been completed.

Galway.—The alterations and extensions reported last year as then in progress have been completed.

Kilkenny.—A contract for an extension of this office has been entered into, and the work is in progress.

Killarney.—A site for a new office having been secured, a Post Office building constructed of timber and uralite, the whole carried on concrete foundations, was put in hands towards the end of January, 1912, and handed over not quite complete, but fit for use by the Post Office, on the 30th of March.

Roscommon.—Good progress has been made with the new building, and it will shortly be completed and handed over to the Post Office.

Waterford.—The work of extension is proceeding, a new sorting office block having been built and sanitary accommodation provided.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

Dublin Custom House, Estate Duty Office.—Additional storage accommodation has been provided.

New offices have been provided and furnished in Dawson Street, Dublin, and additional offices at Mayfair, Belfast, for additional Surveyors of Taxes.

Premises have been acquired and adapted for the Customs and Excise Department at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

New offices on short tenancies have been provided and furnished for the Old Age Pensions and Excise officials at Bandon, Cork, Kiltimagh, Portadown, and Waterville.

ROYAL HARBOURS.

Remarks by the Harbour Masters on the Fishing Industry and Trade at the several Harbours will be found in Appendix D.

Kingstown Harbour, County Dublin.—Submarine repairs to the wharf walls of East and West Piers were continued, and further protection was given to the Carlisle Pier foundations.

The roads, wharves, banquettas, steps, &c., were maintained in good order, fender piles repaired and renewed where necessary, buoys and moorings overhauled, and the ornamental plantations, &c., were carefully looked after.

The battery premises at end of East Pier, which had been in the occupation of the War Department for about half a century, were surrendered by them and taken over by the Board on 1st January, 1912. They will provide accommodation useful and convenient for Harbour purposes, and have also enabled the Board to give additional facilities to the Irish Lights Commissioners.

On the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties and the Royal Party to Ireland, landing steps, barriers, stands, &c., &c., were erected on the Victoria Wharf for the ceremony of their reception at Kingstown on 8th July, and a temporary railway platform was put up in connection with their departure on 12th July, the whole of the material being subsequently taken down and removed. Upwards of 17,000 tons of spoil were dredged from the bed of the harbour to provide a berth for the Royal yacht, and deposited at sea.

Howth Harbour, County Dublin.—The Kingstown bucket dredger "Sisyphus" was engaged during the winter months in dredging off the East Pier, and removed a quantity of about 35,000 tons of spoil, which was deposited at sea. The piers, roads, wharves, steps, &c., were maintained in good order and condition.

Dunmore East Harbour, County Waterford.—The footings of the quay wall were underpinned by one of the Kingstown divers, and made secure in places where they had become endangered. A quantity of rock was removed from about the steps of the jetty.

The pier, road, wharves, &c., were maintained in good order, and sanitary accommodation was provided by the Board for the female curers employed during the season by the tenants of the Board's fish curing plots.

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.—The sea slopes were carefully examined by a diver, and all places showing signs of weakness were strengthened with concrete. The moorings of warping buoy also underwent diver's examination. The surfaces of piers, roads, wharves, &c., were maintained in good order, and the floating plant overhauled and repaired.

Ardglass Harbour, County Down.—A diver's inspection of the pier and sea slopes was made, and some small necessary repairs carried out.

The dredger "Sisyphus" was sent to Ardglass in the early spring, and dredged the harbour, removing some 1,500 tons of spoil, which was deposited at sea, and a considerable quantity of boulders, which her buckets could not deal with, was raised with the aid of a diver.

The piers, roads, and wharves, &c., were maintained in good order, and sanitary accommodation was provided by the Board for the employees of tenants of their fish curing plots.

SHANNON DRAINAGE.

The sluice gates, 129 in number, together with girders, winches, handrails, and all ironwork, were scraped and painted; the gangways to the sluices at Killaloe and Ruskey were repaired; the timber accommodation bridge at the Cribby Islands, Meelick, and Drumboylan Bridge, Lough Allen, were painted; and the works generally maintained in good order.

Owing to the heavy winter rainfall, some considerable flooding occurred in the Shannon basin in the early part of 1912, and careful consideration was given to the working of the sluices with the view to the early relief of the flooded lands.

RIVER MAIGUE NAVIGATION.

The countersheeting of the swivel bridge was renewed, and the ironwork of the bridge and timber sheeting of the handrails were scraped and painted.

There was practically no traffic during the year, the bridge having only been opened twice for a boat to pass to Adare and back.

APPENDIX (B).

DETAILS OF NON-VOTED SERVICES.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.

5 and 6 Victoria, Cap. 89, &c., &c., &c.,

Curraghtown Drainage District, County Meath.—The memorial from the Drainage Board for a loan for carrying out the proposed works was received in November, and the loan sanctioned in December last.

The work was put in hand promptly, good progress was made, and three instalments on account had been applied for up to the close of the financial year.

Akeragh Lough Drainage District, County Kerry.—The form of memorial for a loan in this case was forwarded to the promoters of the scheme in August, and copies of the Act 1 & 2 Geo. V., c. 156 were sent in October, but no action towards obtaining a loan through the Board for carrying out the works was taken by the Drainage Board up to the close of the financial year.

DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE,

29 and 30 Victoria, Cap. 49, &c., &c.

Fergus Drainage District, Counties Clare and Galway.—The work of restoration in this district was carried on by the Trustees, and the Board were satisfied that reasonable efforts were being made to put it into proper working order.

Turloughmore Drainage District, County Galway.—Complaint having been made to the Board of inefficient maintenance of this Drainage District, they caused an inspection to be made, and wrote drawing the attention of the Trustees to the matter.

Lough and River Erne Drainage, Counties Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, and Donegal.—A memorial from farmers on the shore of Lough Erne to the Irish Government with reference to damages sustained by the flooding of their lands was referred to the Board in May, 1911. The matter was enquired into, and an inspection was made in the autumn months. A report on the subject was submitted to the Irish Government in November, and the Board also impressed on the Drainage Trustees the necessity of carrying out more efficient clearing and maintenance of the river and channels.

Loughs Corrib, Mask and Carraroe Drainage, Counties Galway and Mayo.—As a result of several complaints in regard to flooding due to defective maintenance of this Drainage District, the Board ordered an inspection to be made in the autumn months of 1910. The inspection was put in hand, but had to be suspended on account of the winter floods; it was completed in August, 1911. The district generally was found to be in a neglected state, with the rivers and drains silted up and obstructed. The Board have been urging on the Trustees the great necessity for carrying out the works required to bring the district into a satisfactory condition. Since the close of the year a new body of trustees has been elected, and it is hoped that they will infuse more vigour into the work.

MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902.

Liscannor Harbour.—The Board made a report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in May, 1911, as to the works carried out and the expenditure upon them, and on the 22nd of that month Their Excellencies the Lords Justices fixed the annual contribution of the County of Clare in respect of the work.

Downies Bay Pier.—The completion of the works at this place was reported by the Board last year, and His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant fixed the annual contribution of the County of Donegal in respect thereof on 14th July, 1911. Owing to the large number of boats making use of this pier during the fishing season, it has been found necessary to protect the faces of the fender piles with steel plating.

Cleppan Pier Extension.—The structural works were practically completed in 1910-11, as reported last year, and the contractor's period of maintenance expired in the autumn of 1911, when the works were duly taken over. Some small expenditures were incurred by the Board in connection with the provision of lighting and appliances for the protection and saving of life in accordance with regulations issued by the Home Secretary, and in February last the Board reported to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that the work had been completed. His certificate was issued on the 18th of that month, fixing the amount of the annual contribution of the County of Galway in respect of the work.

Falcarrig Slip, County Donegal.—Some damage was done to this slip by the violent storms at the beginning of November last, the repair of which was put in hand without delay, and completed in February.

Portnoo Pier, County Donegal.—The rock on which this pier is built also suffered during the November storms, and previously, causing somewhat serious undermining of the pier structure, which was itself, however, undamaged. Immediate steps were taken to prevent the danger extending and to secure the safety of the pier.

Cape Clear Harbour, County Cork.—Some unimportant damage, which has since received attention, was done at this harbour during the winter storms.

Gortnasale Pier, County Donegal.—Careful inspection was made of this work at the end of the summer, both above water and (by divers) below, but there were no indications of any damage sustained by the structure. The appliances for protection and saving of life, required under the regulations of the Home Office, were repaired and renewed where broken or damaged by steamers using them for mooring purposes.

Cladusageeragh Pier, County Donegal.—Careful inspection was made of this pier in November, when it was found in very good condition and undamaged in any way by storm.

Roundstone Harbour, County Galway.—Careful inspection was made of this pier in October, when everything was found in good order and repair, with no trace of scouring or undermining of the foundations.

Kinvara, County Galway.—A bank of mud and silt which had accumulated near the pier head was removed during the year and the works generally were reported to be in good order.

Kilrossan, County Galway.—Careful inspection was made of this pier in September, when everything was found in good order and repair.

Renard Point Slip, Valentia, County Kerry.—Some slight damage was reported early in March, 1912, to the corner of the old slip joining the roadway, but on inquiry it was found to be quite apart from the works in the Board's charge, and the attention of the County Council was drawn to the matter.

DEVELOPMENT AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUNDS ACT, 1909.

Newry Harbour.—An application from the Newry Port and Harbour Trust for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, in aid of the improvement of the Port and Harbour of Newry, was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in July last, and the matter has since been under consideration, but it was not possible up to the end of the financial year to submit any report on the scheme to the Development Commissioners owing to the incomplete nature of the proposals and of the details furnished.

Buncrana Harbour.—An application from the Donegal County Council for a grant out of the Development Fund for the construction and improvement of Buncrana Harbour and the development and improvement of the Fisheries of the north-west of Ireland, was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in March, 1911, and the relative plans and documents were received from the County Council in April. In the following month the Board were given to understand that the application was to be superseded by a proposal involving larger expenditure to be submitted through the Congested Districts Board, and particulars of the amended proposals were received by the Board at the end of June. An interim report on the scheme was submitted to the Development Commissioners in August, 1911.

County Down Piers and Fisheries.—An application was made by the Down County Council for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act in aid of the sea fisheries of the County for grants for:—

1. Improvement of the Long Hole at Bangor.
2. Extension and completion of the South Slip at Portaferry.
3. Extension and improvement of Kilkeel Harbour.
4. Extension of the North Pier at Newcastle.
5. Widening and improvement of the entrance to Annalong Harbour.
6. Construction of approach roads to give access from the existing public roads to the Fishing Harbour at Portavogie.
7. Establishment of a station for Government examination and branding to guarantee the quality of fish packed at Ardglass.
8. The construction of a host slip at Ballyhornan Bay; and
9. For a LOAN for the provision of better facilities for the acquisition of boats and improved gear by fishermen on the County Down Coast.

The application was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in May, 1911, and the Board submitted their report on the items Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 in above list to the Development Commissioners on 7th November, 1911, explaining that the items Nos. 7 and 9 were not matters on which the Board could express an opinion, being properly within the sphere of the duties of a different department of the public service. The Board submitted their report on the item No. 1 on 20th November.

In February the Board were advised that a grant to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in respect of improvements at Kilkeel Harbour had been recommended, subject to certain conditions—one being that the plans and estimates were to be communicated to this Board and regarded by them as satisfactory. The plan and estimate were received from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction on 16th February, and after careful examination a letter was issued on 1st April suggesting the recasting of the scheme.

Sligo Harbour.—An application from the Sligo Harbour Commissioners for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act in aid of the improvement of Sligo Harbour, was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in January last, and the Board submitted their report on the subject to the Development Commissioners in March.

Tramore Bay.—An application from the Waterford No. 1 Rural District Council for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act in aid of the expense of erecting groynes at Tramore Bay was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in August, 1911, and the Board submitted their report on the subject to the Development Commissioners in September, 1911.

Helwick Head.—In February last the Board received from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a copy of a letter addressed to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction relative to an application for an advance from the Development Fund in aid of the construction of a new Harbour at Helwick Head, County Waterford, and the dredging of existing Harbours. A report on the subject was addressed to Their Lordships in March.

Rathmullan Pier.—An application from the Donegal County Council for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act in aid of the improvement of Rathmullan Pier and Harbour was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in April, 1911, and the Board submitted their report on the subject to the Development Commissioners in June, 1911.

The Scar.—An application from the Donegal County Council for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act in aid of the construction of a pier at the Scar, Dunkineely, was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in July, 1911; plan and estimate of the proposed work could not, however, be obtained from the applicants until March, 1912, when the Board submitted their report on the subject to the Development Commissioners.

Kinsale Harbour.—An application from the Kinsale Harbour Commissioners for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act in aid of the improvement of Kinsale Harbour was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in June, 1911; plans and estimate were applied for, and on 30th September a sketch plan, showing the proposed work, was received from the Harbour Commissioners; this was quite inadequate to enable the Board to submit a report and estimate to the Development Commissioners, but before the matter proceeded further the Board were advised by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the application could not be entertained.

Skerries Harbour.—An application from the Dublin Port and Docks Board for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, in aid of the improvement of Skerries Harbour, was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in January, 1912, and a report on subject was submitted by the Board to the Development Commissioners in February.

Westport Harbour.—An application from the Westport Harbour Commissioners for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, in aid of extending the quay at Westport, was referred to the Board by the Lords

Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in April, 1911, and the Board submitted their report on the subject to the Development Commissioners in June, 1911.

Magheragallon Pier.—An application from the Donegal County Council for an advance under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, in aid of the construction of a pier at Magheragallon, was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in June, 1911, and a plan and report from the County Surveyor relative to the proposed work were received in July. The Board were informed that the Congested Districts Board had also been requested to report on the application, and after communication with that Board they submitted a report on the scheme to the Development Commissioners in August, 1911.

Barrow Drainage.—An application from Mr. P. A. Meehan and five other local Members of Parliament, addressed to the Chief Secretary, for an advance of £50,000 under Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, in aid of the improvement of the River Barrow, was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in April, 1911, and the Board submitted their reports on the subject to the Development Commissioners in September and November, 1911.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Dunseverick Harbour.—A memorial from the fishermen of Dunseverick, County Antrim, asking for a grant for the improvement of Dunseverick Harbour, was referred to the Board by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in April, 1911, and a report on the subject was submitted to the Irish Government in September, 1911.

Courtown Harbour.—In April, 1911, the Board were requested by the Irish Government to furnish His Excellency with a statement of their views in respect of the measures that might be adopted best calculated to effect improvements of a permanent character at Courtown Harbour, County Wexford, and submitted their report, with plan and estimate, in the following June.

Portstewart Harbour.—In October last the question of making an allocation from the Sea Fisheries Fund, for improvement works at this Harbour, subject to local and other contributions being made towards the cost, was referred to the Board, and a report on the subject was submitted to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in November.

Portasogie Pier.—The works at this place were brought to completion in the financial year 1910-11, and transferred to the County by warrant dated 4th January, 1911, and the Board's Final Award in connection therewith was enrolled in the Record Office on 14th August, 1911, the total cost of the work being certified at £6,886 8s.

Sligo Harbour, County Sligo.—Work in connection with the free grant of £20,000, sanctioned in 1907, was continued throughout the year. The original proposals were arranged under four heads, and comprised—

- (a) The formation of an anchorage ground at Elsinore.
- (b) The improvement of the Navigation Channel at the Blennick.
- (c) The raising and restoration of the Chuckhorn mound between Coney Island and the Black Rock.
- (d) The excavation of rock from the bed of the Channel at the Salmon Hole.

Item (a) has been completed, (b) and (c) are approaching completion; work during the past year has been mainly at (d), in connection with which the Board's Dredger "Saxifrage" commenced breaking up the rock in June, and has since made satisfactory progress. A sum of £16,347 12s. 5d. had been expended out of the grant up to the end of the financial year.

Leatbeg Quay.—An application for a loan for the purpose of extending the existing Quay at Leatbeg, County Donegal, was received in July, 1911, with plan and specification of the proposed work. The loan was approved subject to satisfactory security for repayment, and the applicant was so informed, but has taken no further action in the matter.

Spiddal Pier.—In December the Board received a report that this pier had been badly damaged, and they caused an immediate inspection to be made, which showed

that a serious breach had occurred. The Board immediately communicated with the Galway County Council, and at their request arranged for an engineer to meet the County Surveyor at Spiddal, to advise the County Council upon the method of repairing the damage. The Council has begun the work.

Pickle Point Pier, Belmullet, County Mayo.—The metal trolley track along the pier and the extension of the goods store at end, referred to in last year's report, were satisfactorily completed during the year.

RAILWAYS.

Tralee and Dingle Light Railway Deviations.—As reported last year, the deviations were completed and opened for traffic. The rails, &c., have since been removed from the abandoned portions and sold, and the proceeds made available for the improvement of the line. Various matters in connection with the equipment of the line and the closing up of accounts have been under negotiation during the year, and it is hoped the grant account will be finally closed up very shortly.

Dublin and South Eastern Railway. New Works.—A Bill providing for the deviation of the main line of this Railway further inland from a point at Bray Head to near Greystones Station was referred to the Board in January last. The line at present runs along the edge of the cliffs, and the continuous encroachment by the sea at this place is represented as being a serious matter to the Company, both as regards the maintenance of the line and the securing of the safety of the public using the Railway. The proposals were fully inquired into by the Board, and a report on the subject was submitted to their Lordships early in February.

Cork City Railways.—The third and final instalment of £8,333 6s. 8d. out of the grant of £25,000 towards the undertaking of the Cork City Railways became due, and was paid to the Great Western Railway in March, the Railway having been completed and passed by the Board of Trade for traffic.

BOYNE NAVIGATION.

The Board received from the Boyne Navigation Co., early in 1911, a claim for payment of a sum of £500 under the terms of an Agreement made in 1894 when arrangements were being made for the transfer of the Navigation to the Company. A report on the subject was submitted to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in July, 1911, and the matter has since been under consideration. An inspection was carried out in February for the purpose of defining the nature and extent of the works necessary to put the Navigation into working order at present, and the Board were authorised in March to advance the sum applied for, subject to certain conditions which have not yet been agreed to by the Company.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVERS BLACKWATER, BRIDE, AND SUIR, AND CONSTRUCTION OF CUNNIGAR ENBANKMENT, COUNTY WATERFORD.

Schemes for the improvement of the above rivers, &c., have been under consideration within the past few years, and an application from the Irish Government for a grant in aid was referred to the Board by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in May, 1911, on which the Board submitted their report to their Lordships in June. Subsequently an application from the Suir Improvements Committee for a grant in aid of improvements on that river was referred to the Board and reported on in November, and later an application from the Waterford County Council and Mr. P. J. Power, M.P., for grants in favour of the Cunnigar Bridge and road, for the improvement of the Rivers Blackwater, Bride, and Suir, and for the strengthening and repairing of the sea-front wall at Tramore, was referred to the Board. The report on this was in course of preparation at the close of the year, and has since been forwarded to their Lordships.

SHANNON NAVIGATION.

The locks, lock gates, bridges, buildings, cranes, banks, towpaths, roads, wharves, jetties, piers, fences, drains, weirs, hedges, piles, buoys, and floating plant generally were maintained in good order and condition, and a quantity of 10,400 tons of material dredged during the year.

The gratifying increase in the traffic on the Upper Shannon reported last year has been continued, the results during the past year being considerably better than for the previous one.

The total tonnage carried over the Navigation during the year was 94,444, showing a decrease of 5,056 compared with the previous year, but the falling off may be wholly attributed to the strike on the Grand Canal in October, 1911.

The new bridge across the Shannon at Portumna, which is being constructed by the local authorities under Orders in Council made in 1910, has made considerable progress. It was necessary for the Board to issue notices warning all persons against interfering with the piling of the temporary structure provided for the convenience of traffic during the process of demolition and renewal, and cautioning boats and other vessels as to their passage under the bridge. The cylinders to carry the new swivel bridge have been sunk in the bed of the river, and the Board had a careful inspection of the foundations made by their engineer, who reported the work as satisfactorily carried out. Two unfortunate accidents happened to the contractor's workmen during the process of sinking the cylinders, one of which involved loss of life. The Board's diver was sent up from Limerick at the request of the contractors to recover the bodies and assist in putting the matter right.

HARTLEY BRIDGE.

Application was made to the Board by the County Surveyor for County Leitrim to approve plans for the construction of a new bridge across the Shannon, joining the Counties of Leitrim and Roscommon at Hartley, between Carrick-on-Shannon and Leitrim. After having the matter investigated, and some amendments made in the design, to increase the waterway, the Board approved of the plan, subject to the submission of full details, and with the proviso that the work is to be carried out to the approval of the Board's Inspector. Since the close of the year the Board have received information that the work is in progress.

ARBITRATIONS UNDER "THE RAILWAYS (IRELAND) ACTS" (1851, 1860, 1864).

14 & 15 Vic., c. 70; 23 & 24 Vic., c. 97; and 27 & 28 Vic., c. 71.

Arbitration has been applied for and arbitrators appointed in the following cases:—

Great Northern Railway Company.—Lands required for purposes authorised by the Great Northern Railway of Ireland Act, 1911.

Belfast Corporation.—Lands required under the Belfast Corporation Act, 1911.

INQUIRIES INTO TRAMWAY PROJECTS.

23 & 24 Vic., c. 152; 24 & 25 Vic., c. 102; 34 & 35 Vic., c. 114; 39 & 40 Vic., c. 65
44 & 45 Vic., c. 17; and 46 & 47 Vic., c. 43.

No inquiry was held under these Acts during the year.

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1864; LIMITED OWNERS' RESIDENCES ACTS, 1870, &c.

27 & 28 Vic., c. 114; 34 & 35 Vic., c. 84; 40 & 41 Vic., c. 31, &c.

No Provisional or Absolute Order has been made under these Acts during the year.

APPENDIX (C).
LOANS.

CLASS (I).—LOANS SECURED ON UNDERTAKINGS.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1908, No. 8 in Abstract, p. 92.

During the year under report two applications, amounting to £1,130, were received under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts for loans to be secured on the undertakings, and one loan, amounting to £148, was sanctioned. Loans under these Acts are now made principally on the application of local sanitary authorities, and particulars of the applications from these authorities and loans made are given under Class (II).—Loans Secured on Rates.

CLASS (II).—LOANS SECURED ON RATES.

Loans to County Councils, omitting those for Lunatic Asylums, No. 9 in Abstract, p. 92.

The number of loans sought for the general purposes set forth in the Application of Enactments Order (Article 22) was thirty-five, and the amount applied for £76,269 8s. 1d. Last year the applications numbered twenty-five, and the total amount sought was £54,698 10s. 0d. Forty loans, representing £96,719, were sanctioned during the year.

Lunatic Asylum Buildings, No. 16 in Abstract, p. 92.

Ten applications for loans, amounting to £13,954 5s. 7d., have been received during the year. The applications numbered five last year, and the amount sought was £6,500. Eleven loans, amounting to £15,004, were sanctioned during the year.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1908, No. 17 in Abstract, p. 92.

Twenty-three applications for loans under these Acts were made by Urban District Councils and Town Commissioners, the amount sought being £131,330, and 20 loans, amounting to £118,812, were sanctioned.

Public Health Acts, Nos. 19 and 36 in Abstract, pp. 92 and 94.

The loans sanctioned under the Public Health Act of 1878 numbered 41, and reached in amount £114,940, as against the corresponding figures, 49 and £58,580, for the previous year. The following table contrasts the two years in detail:—

Purpose.	1910-1911.		1911-1912	
	Number of Loans	Amount.	Number of Loans.	Amount.
Water Works, . . .	22	£29,155	23	£52,755
Sewerage, . . .	13	21,205	12	60,087
Buildings, &c., . . .	10	6,060	3	768
Streets, &c., . . .	4	2,160	3	1,350
	49	£58,580	41	£114,940

The total amount of loans authorised for sanitary purposes since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1878, stood at £4,109,474 on the 31st March, 1912, and the total amount issued at £3,967,501. The distribution of the sum authorised amongst different sanitary purposes is as follows:—

Water Works . . . . .	..	..	..	..	£1,661,355
Sewerage . . . . .	..	..	..	..	721,284
Buildings, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	994,172
Streets, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	732,663
					£4,109,474

Labourers Acts, No. 21 in Abstract, p. 92.

The Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1906, transferred the administration of the loans under these Acts to the Land Commission. Up to the date of transfer the amount sanctioned from the commencement of the service was £3,626,493.

The amount sanctioned for each province was as follows:—

Munster	...	...	£1,714,361
Leinster	...	...	1,370,892
Ulster	...	...	456,028
Connnaught	...	...	85,212
			£3,626,493

The advances made under the Acts in 1911-1912, on account of loans sanctioned before the 1st November, 1906, amounted to £2,253, bringing the total advanced to £3,466,748.

Dispensary Buildings, No. 22 in Abstract, p. 92.

Nine applications for an aggregate sum of £9,600 were received within the year, as compared with seven applications for a total sum of £5,670 last year. The sanctioned loans for the year numbered five, and the amount sanctioned was £5,460.

Workhouse Buildings, No. 23 in Abstract, p. 92.

The applications for loans for Workhouse Buildings were seven in number, and amounted to £5,220. The number of loans sought last year was ten, and the amount £16,736. The sanctioned loans for the year numbered five, and the amount sanctioned was £4,171.

Acquisition of Small Dwellings, No. 24 in Abstract, p. 92.

Three applications for loans, amounting to £10,368, were presented during the year, and received Treasury sanction.

Technical Schools, No. 25 in Abstract, p. 92.

No application was received during the year for loans for the purpose of building Technical Schools. Two loans, amounting to £3,200, applied for before the commencement of the year, were sanctioned.

CLASS (III).—LOANS SECURED ON LANDS.

This class comprises, in addition to loans made to tenants for purchase of their holdings, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act of 1870 (under which no advances are now made), the following loans, having for their object the improvement of land:—

- (a) Loans for Arterial Drainage under 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89.
- (b) Loans for Arterial Drainage works under 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, and loans made for the Maintenance of Arterial Drainage works (28 & 30 Vic., c. 49).
- (c) Loans to "Ownees" of lands for Improvements under 10 Vic., c. 32, and amending Acts; and under sec. 19 of the Land Act of 1881 (44 & 45 Vic., c. 49).
- (d) Loans to Occupiers of lands for Improvements under sec. 31 of the Land Law Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vic., c. 49).

Arterial Drainage, Nos. 26-7-8, and 41 in Abstract, pp. 92 and 94.

From 1842 to 1863 loans for Arterial Drainage were made under 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89; £2,082,052 was lent under this Statute, the greater part during and after the Famine of 1849. Of this amount £1,207,582 was remitted, and £874,447 repaid. The amount of principal outstanding, £23, was written off by the Public Works Loans Act, 1905.

From 1863 loans for this purpose have been made under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland), 1863, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, and amending Acts. The entire amount of such loans up to 31st March, 1912, is £854,842, including £6,136 lent out of the Irish Church Fund.

The amount advanced to 31st March, 1912, under 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 49, for Drainage Maintenance is £63,912.

LAND LOANS SERVICES.

The following table gives (1) the number of applications for loans and the amounts issued under the Land Improvement Acts, 10 Vic., c. 32; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 19; 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40, &c., No. 29 in Abstract, p. 94, in each year from 1847, when this service commenced, to 31st March, 1912; (2) similar information as to loans, under sec. 31 of the Land Law Act of 1881 (made principally to tenants), from 1881 to 31st March, 1912.

The figures as to the last-mentioned loans should, strictly speaking, come under the head relating to them (pp. 36-7-8), but it has been considered desirable to present in one view the operation of both services, which have a common object.

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTS (10 VIC., c. 32, &c.),
AND
LAND LAW ACT, 1881, SEC. 31 (44 & 45 VIC., c. 49).

Year	Land Improvement Acts		Year	Land Improvement Acts		Land Law Act, 1881	
	No. of Applica- tions	Amounts issued		No. of Applica- tions	Amounts issued	No. of Applica- tions	Amounts issued
1847,	1,354	72,790	1879-80,	2,607	(a) 224,810	—	—
1848,	571	356,160	1880-81,	638	(a) 786,659	—	—
1849,	645	379,836	1881-82,	401	(a) 298,583	—	—
1850,	436	250,324	1882-83,	451	(a) 135,536	3,083	159,769
1851,	280	145,653	1883-84,	503	(a) 124,600	—	—
1852,	104	88,542	1884-85,	395	(a) 122,519	2,758	211,500
1853,	154	55,454	1885-86,	298	(a) (b) 79,678	1,865	115,648
1854,	123	49,293	1886-87,	219	(a) (b) 59,192	911	75,442
1855,	98	35,180	1887-88,	181	(b) 48,802	668	50,759
1856,	108	32,510	1888-89,	148	(b) 31,773	613	33,541
1857,	114	31,674	1889-90,	189	(b) 25,677	850	38,428
1858,	112	35,524	1890-91,	213	(b) 29,756	737	43,800
1859,	111	39,334	1891-92,	207	(b) 30,804	836	41,566
1860,	135	26,902	1892-93,	292	35,871	937	42,615
1861,	154	36,656	1893-94,	395	32,321	748	41,182
1862,	184	61,375	1894-95,	342	33,080	776	36,800
1863,	138	58,830	1895-96,	305	(b) 34,087	708	37,502
1864,	132	58,430	1896-97,	305	(b) 30,683	729	32,303
1865,	90	46,215	1897-98,	347	34,016	787	32,677
1866,	98	26,295	1898-99,	344	38,677	938	38,943
1867,	145	39,180	1899-1900,	294	38,900	625	38,984
1868-69,	179	64,973	1900-1901,	300	34,464	556	28,517
1869-70,	166	83,775	1901-1902,	504	38,149	1,093	34,181
1870-71,	159	77,980	1902-1903,	584	37,330	1,190	41,615
1871-72,	160	82,555	1903-1904,	620	37,658	1,818	48,874
1872-73,	223	76,890	1904-1905,	509	42,408	919	53,267
1873-74,	224	99,572	1905-1906,	449	35,499	700	36,264
1874-75,	245	162,005	1906-1907,	481	35,697	619	28,038
1875-76,	265	98,730	1907-1908,	569	36,270	717	25,266
1876-77,	218	121,405	1908-1909,	676	42,138	800	28,758
1877-78,	278	121,345	1909-1910,	799	47,060	810	30,244
1878-79,	319	125,370	1910-1911,	919	54,513	1,052	36,267
			1911-1912,	895	58,478	923	45,255

(a) Including Relief of Distress Loans

(b) Including Loans under 15th Section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1885.

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10 VIC., c 32, &c.

The transactions under the Land Improvement Acts reached their lowest point in the number of applications in 1888-89. Since that year there has been a decided though not continuous increase. The number of applications received during the year 1911-12 was 895 under the Land Improvement Acts, a decrease of 17 as compared with the previous year. Of the applicants, 694 were purchasers under the Land Purchase Acts.

The following particulars relate exclusively to loans under 10 Vic., c. 32:—

Classification of loans under which works were commenced in 1911-12:—

Class of Work.	No. of Loans under which works were commenced.	Amount Sanctioned.	Average amount of each Loan.
Drainage and other Works on Lands,	8	1,700	212
Farm Buildings,	608	55,670	91
Labourers' Cottages	10	1,680	168
Mixed Loans—including Buildings and Works on Lands,	4	1,535	389
Totals,	630	60,606	—
General average per Loan,	—	—	96

The following table shows the certified expenditure on the various classes of work under loans completed during the year ending 31st March, 1912:—

			£ s. d.
Field Works,	.	.	962 15 0
Farm Buildings,	.	.	62,120 2 9
Labourers' Cottages,	.	.	2,994 9 10
Scotch Mills,	.	.	—
Planting for Shelter,	.	.	—
			<u>66,077 7 7</u>

The following table gives the number of Land Improvement loans made, and the sums issued in the several counties of Ireland up to the 31st March, 1912:—

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of LOANS and AMOUNTS ISSUED from COMMENCEMENT of ACT.

Province and County.	Total No. of Loans to 31 Mar., 1912.	Amounts issued to 31 Mar., 1912.	No of Loans in year ending 31 Mar., '11.	Amounts issued in year ending 31 March, 1911.	Total No. of Loans to 31 Mar., 1912.	Amounts issued to 31 Mar., 1912.
LEINSTER.						
Carlow,	303	117,931	10	919	312	118,880
Dublin,	413	110,983	9	1,270	498	111,262
Kildare,	511	166,267	20	3,273	531	169,839
Kilkenny,	568	97,928	61	4,141	629	102,064
King's,	395	79,921	8	975	353	80,896
Longford,	443	188,600	12	1,045	455	190,705
Louth,	138	51,007	7	618	145	51,625
Meath,	637	230,718	16	2,649	663	233,367
Queen's,	519	178,836	16	2,325	565	181,161
Westmeath,	445	117,397	15	1,817	460	119,314
Wexford,	643	160,643	39	3,436	683	1,641,079
Wicklow,	435	141,280	34	3,298	469	145,218
Totals,	5,469	1,642,575	247	26,405	5,656	1,668,980
MUNSTER.						
Clare,	648	184,899	11	1,455	669	186,354
Cork,	2,177	501,402	63	5,154	2,239	506,056
Kerry,	1,091	497,890	23	2,294	1,114	500,124
Limerick,	1,676	443,938	68	4,623	1,744	448,561
Tippary,	1,623	283,860	131	10,221	1,753	294,081
Waterford,	540	116,323	18	2,196	568	118,518
Totals,	7,754	2,038,251	313	25,943	8,067	2,064,194
ULSTER.						
Antrim,	270	141,832	2	133	272	141,965
Armagh,	25	23,873	2	85	27	23,858
Down,	246	58,325	6	473	262	58,798
Donegal,	354	191,924	0	200	354	192,124
Fermanagh,	230	109,319	3	485	233	109,704
Londonderry,	262	88,255	3	288	265	83,543
Monaghan,	134	47,646	1	24	135	47,670
Tyrone,	380	155,390	4	717	384	156,007
Totals,	2,196	905,124	28	2,682	2,224	907,806
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway,	994	467,520	12	1,650	1,006	469,170
Lectrim,	240	78,470	1	11	241	78,470
Mayo,	562	258,918	3	256	565	256,174
Roscommon,	574	240,561	7	1,226	581	241,787
Sligo,	326	142,996	9	305	344	143,331
Totals,	2,705	1,106,384	32	3,448	2,737	1,108,832
GRAND TOTALS,	18,664	5,681,334	630	58,478	18,684	5,739,812

Main and Thorough Drainage or other Field Works.

The number of Land Improvement loans sanctioned for works of which thorough drainage or other field work forms the principal part, since the commencement in 1847 to the 31st March in this year, is 8,498, for £3,780,842, and of this number 7, for an aggregate of £1,315, were approved during the year ended 31st March, 1912.

Planting Trees.

Since the passing of the Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40, under which advances are made for this purpose, 165 loans, amounting to £37,105, have been made. No loan was sanctioned for this purpose exclusively during the current year.

Farm Buildings.

Under this head 8,992 loans have been sanctioned since the passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 19, the amount being £1,836,020. This includes 603 loans, for an aggregate of £56,900, approved during the past financial year.

Dwellings for Agricultural Labourers.

The number of loans sanctioned since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, which first authorised them, is 996, for £404,054, of which 10, amounting to £2,280, were approved in the year.

Under section 19 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, loans were made to tenant farmers, who, pursuant to the injunctions of the Irish Land Commission and as a condition attached to the fixing of a "fair rent," proceeded to erect labourers' dwellings on their holdings. Two hundred and sixty such loans, amounting to £15,275, were sanctioned under the Act since it came into operation, the instalments issued amounting to £13,890.

This section became inoperative after the passing of the Acts empowering Local Authorities to borrow for the erection of labourers' cottages.

LOANS TO TENANTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS OF HOLDINGS, OR "LAND LAW LOANS."

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, Section 31, No. 31 in Abstract, p. 94.

The great body of loans to tenants for improvements are made under this Act. The number sanctioned during the year was 736, amounting to £44,845, the total of the sums issued during the year was £45,255. The total number of loans sanctioned under the section from the date of the Act to 31st March, 1912, is 23,072. The aggregate of the amounts sanctioned is £1,713,337, and the instalments issued amount to £1,508,632.

The number of applications for loans lodged during the year 1911-1912 was 923, being a decrease of 129 as compared with last year. Of this number 247 were received from occupying owners who were disqualified by some feature in their application from proceeding under the Land Improvement Act.

The following table gives the distribution by Counties of the sums issued for all classes of work under the 31st section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, from the passing of the Act:—

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of LOANS SANCTIONED and AMOUNTS ISSUED up to 31ST MARCH, 1912.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	Number of Loans Sanctioned.			Amounts Sanctioned.			Total Issues.		
	To 31st March, 1911.	Year ending 31st March, 1912.	Total Number	To 31st March, 1911.	Year ending 31st March, 1912.	Total Sanctioned.	To 31st March, 1911.	Year ending 31st March, 1912.	Total Issues.
LEINSTER :				£	£	£	£	£	£
Carlow,	217	20	237	21,185	1,540	22,725	17,695	1,327	19,922
Dublin,	298	8	296	36,915	905	37,910	33,604	920	34,524
Kildare,	327	8	335	43,460	955	44,415	37,450	416	37,866
Kilkenny,	586	38	624	42,975	2,110	45,085	37,286	2,407	39,693
King's,	345	14	359	30,070	900	30,970	25,585	1,396	26,281
Longford,	397	11	408	32,965	605	33,570	29,255	530	29,785
Louth,	106	5	111	13,720	285	14,005	12,160	262	12,422
Meath,	448	23	471	58,520	1,820	60,340	51,981	1,595	53,576
Queen's,	335	26	361	29,255	2,120	31,375	23,792	1,743	25,525
Westmeath,	472	14	486	46,280	1,225	47,525	39,664	1,134	40,798
Wexford,	386	28	414	30,500	2,065	32,655	27,545	1,925	29,470
Wicklow,	360	27	387	31,030	1,590	32,610	26,837	1,881	28,718
Totals,	4,867	222	4,489	416,965	16,200	433,165	362,854	15,536	378,390
MUNSTER :				£	£	£	£	£	£
Clare,	983	44	1,037	76,005	2,220	78,225	66,235	1,935	68,170
Cork,	3,351	61	3,412	269,225	3,625	272,860	238,906	4,342	244,248
Kerry,	1,538	16	1,534	107,030	755	107,785	91,808	756	92,564
Limerick,	2,471	142	2,613	173,980	7,865	181,845	154,071	8,135	162,206
Tipperary,	2,284	155	2,439	167,950	8,345	166,295	143,048	8,695	151,743
Waterford,	304	27	331	23,455	2,230	25,685	20,641	2,280	22,921
Totals,	10,941	445	11,386	807,545	25,040	822,685	715,709	26,143	741,852
ULSTER :				£	£	£	£	£	£
Antrim,	150	1	151	13,860	45	13,905	12,568	42	12,610
Armagh	134	1	135	8,435	80	8,515	7,073	115	7,188
Cavan,	776	6	782	51,155	390	51,545	43,676	431	44,107
Donegal,	305	1	306	22,377	75	22,452	19,987	121	20,978
Down,	153	3	156	13,345	200	13,545	12,129	130	12,259
Fermanagh,	308	16	324	18,100	705	19,805	16,198	808	17,066
Londonderry,	169	2	171	13,715	90	13,805	12,090	122	12,212
Monaghan,	126	1	127	9,500	55	9,555	6,777	—	6,777
Tyrone,	307	2	309	22,890	165	23,055	18,829	—	18,829
Totals,	2,428	33	2,461	174,377	1,805	176,182	149,297	1,769	151,066
CONNAUGHT :				£	£	£	£	£	£
Galway,	750	3	753	58,545	105	58,630	50,785	345	51,130
Leitrim,	667	7	674	41,105	310	41,415	36,648	321	36,967
Mayo,	1,017	7	1,024	75,090	565	75,645	65,068	100	65,168
Roscommon,	651	13	654	50,210	345	50,755	43,070	587	43,657
Sligo,	615	6	621	44,555	285	44,840	39,948	454	40,402
Totals,	3,700	36	3,736	269,505	1,800	271,305	235,517	1,807	237,324
Grand Totals,	21,335	736	22,072	1,668,492	44,845	1,713,337	1,463,377	46,265	1,508,632

The following statement classifies, under heading of the different purposes for which loans are made, the expenditure to 31st March, 1912, in cases where the works have been completed:—

Description of Work	Amount Expended.					
	Total from passing of Act to 31st March, 1911.	For year ending 31st March, 1912.		Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Drainage, Fencing, Farm Roads, and other Land Works	455,314	13	1	729	13	4
...	455,314	13	1	729	13	4
Farm Houses and Offices,	1,081,315	18	7	50,013	12	5
...	1,081,315	18	7	50,013	12	5
Labourers' Cottages, 19th section,	14,588	8	0	—		
...	14,588	8	0	—		
Labourers' Cottages, 31st section,	20,027	0	3	744	15	11
...	20,027	0	3	744	15	11
Stretch Mills for Flax,	696	18	6	—		
...	696	18	6	—		
	1,570,926	13	4	51,488	1	8
	1,570,926	13	4	51,488	1	8
	1,621,514	13	0	1,621,514	13	0

The number of loans in which the amounts sanctioned have been expended and the works certified as completed on the 31st March, 1912, is 19,644.

CLASS (IV).—MISCELLANEOUS LOANS.

Glebe Loans, No. 33 in Abstract, p. 94.

Nineteen applications for loans, amounting to £6,574, were received during the year, as compared with twenty-four applications, amounting to £12,610 13s. 4d., last year. The number of loans sanctioned was twenty, and the amount £9,597. The issues for the year amounted to £8,526. Since the passing of the first Act, in 1870, 1,968 applications have been received. The following is an abstract of loans sanctioned on which issues were made wholly or in part to the 31st March, 1912, and in respect of which a total sum of £697,132 has been advanced:—

Denomination.	No.	Amount.
Roman Catholic,	1,010	£440,810
Church of Ireland,	323	154,065
Presbyterian,	232	77,275
Wesleyan and others,	106	33,569

National School Teachers' Residences, No. 34, in Abstract, p. 94.

Twenty-six applications for loans, amounting to £6,211, were received during the year, and nineteen loans, amounting to £4,611, were sanctioned. Last year there were thirty applications, amounting to £6,785. The amount actually advanced in the year was £4,675. The total advances for loans of this class from the passing of the Act to the 31st March, 1912, amounted to £280,471 1s. 0d., and the total number of sanctioned loans was 1,347.

National Schools and Training Colleges, No. 35 in Abstract, p. 94.

Two applications, amounting to £3,900, were received within the year. Last year three applications were received for a total sum of £400. One loan, amounting to £3,500, was sanctioned in the year for the erection of a National School.

CLASS (V).—IRISH CHURCH FUND LOANS.

No loan or advance under previous loans was made from this fund during the year.

Out of £1,269,933 advanced from the Irish Church Fund under the Relief of Distress Act of 1880, £1,099,856 has been repaid, £47,429 has been remitted, and of the balance (£122,548) outstanding, £106,876 is not yet due, £7,062 is regarded as irrecoverable, and £8,710 is in arrear.

The rate of interest due on these loans is 1 per cent., but borrowers are allowed to redeem their principal liabilities on the basis of 3 per cent. interest. The principal cancelled by such redemptions now amounts to £28,353, including £589 in the present year.

APPENDIX (D).

REPORTS FROM HARBOUR MASTERS.

DONAGHADEE HARBOUR, COUNTY DOWN.

RETURN showing the Harbour Service for the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1912.

IMPORTS.

Month.	Coal.			Other goods.		
	No. of Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
1911.						
April, ..	1,460	7	423	70	1	32
May, ..	1,255	6	357			
June, ..	490	4	235			
July, ..	759	5	460			
August, ..	1,850	9	562			
September, ..	1,440	6	388			
October, ..	1,618	8	438			
November, ..	1,085	5	236			
December, ..	2,070	8	573			
1912.						
January, ..	1,165	5	340			
February, ..	1,820	9	524			
March, ..	160	1	57			
Total, ..	15,133	71	4,613	70	1	32

Exports:—Nil.

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of vessels entering the Harbour during the year ended 31st March, 1912, as compared with the previous year:—

Description.	1910-11.		1911-12.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Trading Vessels, ...	94	5,176	71	4,593
Windbound, Stress of Weather, &c., ...	47	968	44	1,595
Yachts, ...	57	938	49	772
Fishing Boats, ...	945	2,838	495	2,150
Total, ...	1,144	9,910	679	9,110

The boats or yawls that fished out of this Harbour for the past year caught 878 score of fish; the amount of money realized was £611 10s. 4d.

The Belfast and County Down Railway Steamer made seven calls. It landed on the pier about 346 passengers and took about the same number away.

Owing to the coal strike only one cargo of coal was imported in March, 1912.

KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Nothing has occurred during the last twelve months which calls for special comment. The fairway has been kept clear for the Mail Steamers.

There have been exceptionally few heavy gales of wind during the year.

The Harbour has been used as a harbour of refuge by considerably more steam vessels, but by slightly less sailing vessels, than last year.

There were no casualties of any importance.

RETURNS of Fishing for year ended 31st March, 1912.

Month.	Earnings, No. of Mens. *	Other Fishing Costs	Value.		
			£	s.	d.
1911.					
April	—	243	409	9	0
May	—	140	184	0	0
June	5	130	238	9	0
July	25	90	135	0	0
August	8	145	247	10	0
September	20	170	310	5	0
October	3	180	255	10	0
November	6	301	465	0	0
December	—	262	355	5	0
1912.					
January	—	244	356	0	0
February	—	164	225	10	0
March	—	139	190	0	0
TOTALS	67	2,208	3,371	18	0

* A mess represents £35 fish.

The Imports for the year ended 31st March, 1912, were as follows:—

Goods.	Tons.	Goods.	Tons.
Coal and Coke	74,098	Iron Bars and Chains	816
Stone	190	Cement	529
Lead Ore	400	Bricks	148
Steepers	1,585		

RETURN of tonnage and number of Vessels using Kingstown Harbour during the year ended 31st March, 1912.

Month.	Trading Vessels loading or discharging cargo.				Vessels entering Harbour for shelter, breakers, &cetera, &c.				Yachts visiting the Harbour.				War Department Vessels.	
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1911.														
April.	21	1,513	—	—	1	455	13	1,125	1	14	2	32	—	
May.	1,638	1	74	3	834	15	943	3	312	8	168	—		
June.	2,241	1	37	8	2,468	6	239	7	1,674	22	581	—		
July.	1,467	—	—	3	410	11	870	15	2,182	14	525	6		
August.	2,270	—	—	2	85	15	1,031	24	4,315	8	400	12		
September.	3,874	—	—	9	2,182	16	1,342	6	1,339	1	19	2		
October.	2,872	—	—	8	725	25	1,911	—	—	—	—	3		
November.	2,058	—	—	23	12,410	38	1,633	—	—	—	—	33		
December.	14	1,754	—	—	29	6,420	13	1,174	1	175	—	—		
1912.														
January.	14	2,142	—	—	11	736	26	1,863	2	126	—	—	2	
February.	19	2,948	—	—	9	3,681	22	1,760	1	20	—	—	1,200	
March.	7	1,216	—	—	—	356	23	1,922	—	—	1	58	9	
Totals.	188	26,703	8	113	247	31,744	211	18,879	60	10,180	56	1,793	21	
													18,979	

Notes.—In addition to the above the following vessels regularly use the Harbour:—

4 Mail steamers, 9 trawlers and other vessels fishing from the Harbour, 130 smaller craft, 2 Pilot boats, 2 Irish Lighter steamers, 1 Fisheries Department steamer, 4 Loaders and North Western steamers, 50 yachts.

HOWTH HARBOUR.

The Imports for the past year were:—Coal, 5,304 tons; salt, 600 tons; dressed stones, 83 tons. The imports of coal show a decrease of 75 tons as compared with last year, and salt an increase of 182 tons. The exports during the year consisted of 6,663 barrels and 2,939 half barrels of pickled herrings, total weight 1,238 tons, as compared with 248 tons last year.

The summer herring fishing, which may be said to have commenced about the last week in June, opened with every promise of another successful year, and an increased number of buyers attended in anticipation thereof.

Unfortunately the industry was marred by the railway strike, which occurred at a time when the best results were obtaining in the number and quality of the catches. As a consequence, the cross-channel buyers found themselves deprived of the usual and necessary transport, and the competition became chiefly limited to the carriers, who, profiting by the temporary privileges afforded them by the Board to open and cure the fish on the West Pier, were able to meet the emergency.

Notwithstanding the difficulties referred to, 27,666 maces of herrings were landed, the price realised being £15,155 5s. 9d., an average of 10s. 11d. per mace. This shows an increase of 771 maces as compared with last year, but the receipts were £1,592 2s. 3d. less, the price obtained per mace being 1s. 6d. lower than last year. A mace of herrings consists of 635 fish.

Boats to the number of 134 were employed; these included 39 Cornish, 22 Scotch, 13 Manx, and 60 Irish boats. Of these 32 were motor boats, 21 steam drifters, and the remainder of the ordinary sailing smack and lugger type. The numbers employed in this fleet were—men, 876; boys, 64; an average of 7 men and boys per boat.

The kipper curing industry was in full swing throughout the season, but the output and value has not up to the present been ascertained.

The pickled herring industry resulted in the curing of 6,663 whole barrels and 2,939 half barrels of herrings, most of which were shipped for export to New York, St. Petersburg, Konigsberg, Hamburg, and Stettin, chiefly to the last-named place.

Some 567 barrels only were consigned for sale in the home markets.

The hook line fishing, which has been steadily declining year by year, again shows a lamentable falling off. The takes for the year amounted to 4,719 cleeves, as compared with 5,758 cleeves captured during the previous year, a decrease of 1,039 cleeves, causing a reduction of £657 4s. 5d. in the receipts. The prices obtained were, however, somewhat better this year, the average price per cleeve being 16s. 4½d.,

as compared with 15s. 8½d. for last year, an increase of 8d. per cwt. A cwt. may be taken as representing about 10 stone weight.

The falling off in this fishing may be attributed partly to scarcity of the fish, but chiefly to the fact that many of the boats are lying idle throughout the year owing to the want of crews; moreover, these boats also engage in the herring fishing during the season.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entering the harbour during the year ended 31st March, 1912, as compared with the previous year:—

Description.	1910-11.		1911-12.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Cargo vessels,	31	1,969	32	1,056
Windbound, &c.,	5	232	2	132
Fish Carrying,	4	619	5	1,150
Yachts,	30	226	14	148
Fishing boats,	163	4,263	196	4,335
Totals,	233	7,329	248	6,891

ARDGLASS HARBOUR, COUNTY DOWN.

The herring fishing began on the 9th May, 1911, and ended on the 14th October, 1911. The total quantity captured during that period was 30,063 mace, being 1,583 more than the previous year, while the money realised for the same was £15,746 7s. 6d., as compared with £14,958 10s. 6d. in 1910-11, or £787 17s. 6d. more. The fishing was regarded as very satisfactory, and an improvement on previous years. The herrings were of good quality, and commanded a fair price during the season. No doubt that is owing to the herring curing taking on at this harbour. No mackerel were cured, the fish being too small.

The boats fishing during the year were 13 motors, 25 steam drifters (mostly Scotch), and 62 sailing boats.

There was no line fishing and very little trawling, a few small Portavogie boats only being engaged.

RETURN showing the Shipping of all kinds to and from the Port of Ardglass for the year ended 31st March, 1912.

IMPORTS.

No. of sailing vessels.	No. of steamers.	Registered tonnage.	Cargo.	
			Tons.	Goods.
3	22	1,129	2,818 516 300	Coal Salt Bricks

EXPORTS.

No. of sailing vessels.	No. of steamers.	Registered tonnage.	Cargo.	
			Potatoes.	Herrings.
1	46	4,536	7,597 tons	11,135 barrels.

DUNMORE EAST HARBOUR.

The spring and summer berring fishing commenced on the 1st of May and terminated on the 28th of June, and the autumn and winter fishing commenced on the 25th of September and terminated on the 27th of January.

The import of coal was 1,862 tons, being a decrease of 213 tons under that of last year.

The other imports were:—Salt, 36 tons; sawn boards, 6 tons; bricks, 2 tons; sewer pipes, 4 tons.

The exports were 23 tons of turnips.

RETURN showing the Harbour Service for the Twelve Months to the 31st March, 1912.

Shipping:—Tonnage entering the harbour to discharge or load—28 vessels, 922 tons. Cargo vessels entering the harbour for shelter:—1 vessel, 14 tons.

Boats engaged fishing off this harbour:—14 English, 69 Scotch, 3 Manx, and 19 Irish; total 105.

Fishing boats entering the harbour for shelter:—30 English, 6 Manx, and 20 Irish; total 56.

Tugboats and yachts entering for shelter:—Tugboats, 1; yachts, 8; total 9.

Fish captured and price:—Herrings, 5,161 crans, at 17s. 3d. per cran; total, £4,451 7s. 3d.

Trawl and other fish:—679 cwt., at 5s. 6d. per cwt.; total, £186 14s. 6d.

Shell fish:—Lobsters, 281 dozen, at 9s. 11d. per dozen; total, £139 6s. 7d. Crabs, 266 dozen, at 2s. 11d. per dozen, total, £38 15s. 10d.

APPENDIX (E).

NATIONAL AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

Irish Church Act, 1863, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42; Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vic., c. 73; Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1892, 55 & 56 Vic., c. 46; and the Irish Land Act, 1903, 3 Ed. VII, c. 37.

The following buildings, vested in the Board under the Irish Church Act, have been repaired and some necessary works of protection carried out:—

Howth Abbey, County Dublin.

Group of Churches at Kilmacduagh, County Galway.

St. Columba's House, Kells, County Meath.

Kilconcell Abbey, County Galway.

Killiney Church, County Dublin.

The Abbey of Newtown, Trim, County Meath.

Dromiskin Round Tower, County Louth.

Shrule Church and Abbey, County Mayo.

Uillard Church, County Carlow.

St. Mullin's Monastery, County Carlow.

Inishmaine Abbey, County Mayo.

Quin Abbey, County Clare.

Ross Abbey, County Galway.

Athassel Abbey, County Tipperary.

Jerpoint Abbey, County Kilkenny.

Aghowle Church, County Wicklow.

Sleaty Churches, Queen's County.
 St. Ronan's Church, Roscrea.
 Clondalkin Round Tower, County Dublin.
 Raymunderdoney Church, County Donegal.
 The Monastery, Great Skellig Rock, County Kerry.
 Dunbrody Abbey, County Wexford.
 Clare Abbey, Ennis, County Clare.
 Canon Island Abbey, County Clare.
 Glendalough, County Wicklow.
 Devenish Church and Round Tower, County Fermanagh.

The structures vested in the Board under the Acts of 1882 and 1892 which have been repaired during the year are as follows:—

Newgrange Tumulus and Dowth Moat, County Meath.
 Dromcliffe Church and Round Tower, County Clare.
 Ennis Abbey, County Clare.
 Mellifont Abbey, County Louth.
 Yellow Steeple, Trim, County Meath.
 Staigue Fort, County Kerry.
 Structures on the Dingle Promontory, County Kerry.
 The Grianan of Aileach, County Londonderry.
 Duleek Priory, County Meath.
 Sherkin Island Abbey, County Cork.
 Baltinglass Abbey, County Wicklow.
 Kill of the Grange Church, County Dublin.
 Inisbofin Abbey and Church, Lough Ree, County Westmeath.
 Sligo Abbey, County Sligo.
 Strade Abbey, County Mayo.
 Structures on Slieve-na-calliagh, County Meath.
 The Earthworks on Wardstown Hill, County Meath.
 St. Feighan's Abbey, Fore, County Westmeath.
 Donegal Castle, County Donegal.
 Castledermot Abbey, County Kildare.
 Askeaton Abbey and Castle, County Limerick.
 St. Mary's Church, Gowran, County Kilkenny.
 Kilmallock Abbey, County Limerick.

Several structures were offered by the Estates Commissioners under Section 14 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and the Board have agreed to accept the guardianship of the following:—

Stone Circles, Pillar Stones, &c., on the estate of Count de Salis, County Limerick.
 Kilgobbin Cross, County Dublin.

In addition to the above they have agreed to accept two ancient monuments offered by the Estates Commissioners in 1910, namely, Ballinahow Castle, County Tipperary, and Rathurney Castle, County Wexford.

The monuments offered by private owners to the Board for vesting are two in number, in neither of which the existing remains are of sufficient importance for vesting in the Board, viz., Clogrenan Castle, County Carlow, and Delvin Castle, County Westmeath.

The total number of monuments which the Board have agreed to accept from the

Estates Commissioners under the provisions of Section 14 of the Irish Land Act of 1903 is fifteen. Of these the vesting orders have been completed in four cases, viz:—

Kilmallock Abbey, County Limerick, 3rd February, 1910.

Inisbofin Abbey and Church, County Westmeath, 16th February, 1910.

Arboe Abbey and Cross, County Tyrone, 26th May, 1910.

Laughanstown Crosses and Cairns, County Dublin, 9th June, 1910.

In the first two cases necessary works of repair and maintenance have been carried out. No works of any importance are required at the two latter cases.

Detailed particulars of the works carried out at Kilmallock and Inisbofin, with a full description of each of these structures, are given in the body of this Report.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS AT GLENDALOUGH, CO. WICKLOW.

By ROBERT COCHRANE, LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

This interesting group of early ecclesiastical remains were amongst the first vested in the Board of Works under the provisions of the Irish Church Act of 1869, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42, and comprise "The ruins of the Seven Churches, with the Round Tower, stone crosses, and other ecclesiastical buildings and structures in the townlands of Lugduff, Camaderry, Derrybawn, and Brockagh, and Parish of Derrylossery, in the County of Wicklow."

At Glendalough we have one of the most important groups of early Christian remains to be found in Ireland. The patron saint and founder is St. Kevin, who was buried here in 617.^a The "Valley of the Two Lakes" is closed in on three sides by mountain ranges. The western end of the valley was known at that time as the "Desert" of Glendalough, and it is recorded that there the saint lived as a hermit, until a cell and oratory were built for him on the southern shore of the Upper Lake, the site of which, with remains of a later date, may still be seen. This settlement was the beginning of a religious centre where other ecclesiastical institutions were gradually established, until it eventually became a diocesan see and a cathedral city. A monastery was founded here, of which St. Laurence O'Toole, "Successor of St. Kevin," was Abbot in 1162, when he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin. (*Annals of the Four Masters*).

The city was frequently plundered by the Danes, and was burnt six times between 1017 and 1163, after which it was left desolate for many years.†

In 1198 Thomas was Abbot of Glendalough, as appears from a bull issued to him by Innocent III. There is a record of a grant by King John of the "Abbey of Glendalough" to "Thomas the Abbot," and of a grant made to the archbishop and his successors, giving power to nominate the bishop of Glendalough. The Lord Lieutenant, Count Richard (Strongbow), confirmed the grant of the "Abbey and Parsonage of Glendalough" to Thomas the Abbot.

In 1214 the diocese of Glendalough was joined to that of Dublin, William Piro, who died in that year, being the last Bishop of Glendalough, though the separate bishopric appears to have been revived in 1481, when Denis White was appointed to the See of Glendalough by Pope Sixtus IV. He seems to have resigned in 1496-7, and was replaced by Ivo Ruffi, who in 1500 was succeeded by Francis de Corduba.

The native Irish (O'Byrnes and O'Tooles) agitated for many years for an Irish bishop of Glendalough, and though they were only partially successful, there is evidence to show that many of the archdeacons were of the O'Byrne family, as that office was held by Geoffrey O'Byrne in 1487, and three of his six immediate predecessors were of that name. The historical records of Glendalough and the "Life of St. Kevin" are dealt with very fully by Canon O'Hanlon in Vol. VI., pp. 28-90 of his "Lives of the Irish Saints."

^a In the *Martyrology of Gorran* this Saint's name is given as Céanáin, Kevin, Abbot of Glendalough, the date of his death as 618, and his funeral 3rd June.

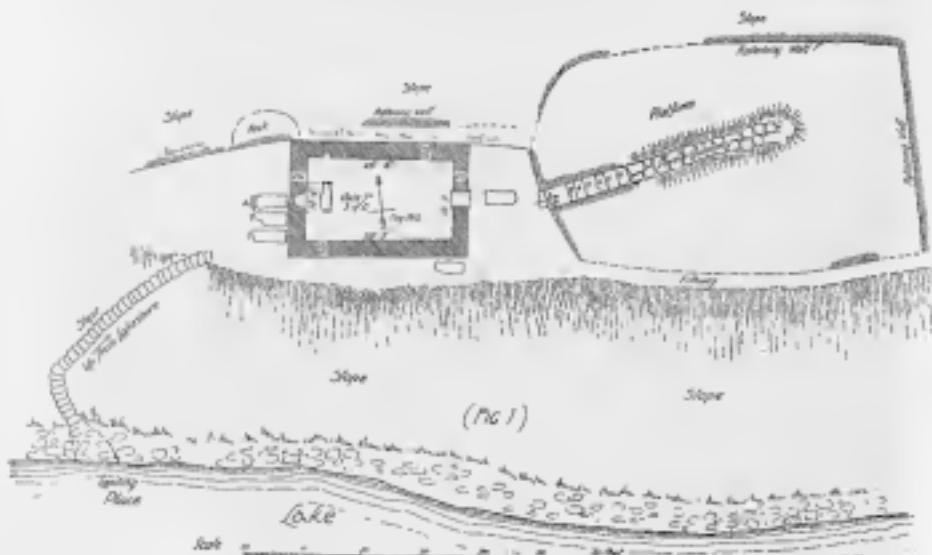
† The following dates, as bearing more directly on the vicissitudes of the settlement, may be recorded:—A.D. 770, destroyed by fire; 830, 833, 835 and 866, plundered, sacked and burned by the Danes; 966, the Abbot Daniel died. Then there are records of anchorites having died in 965, 953, 957 and 963, which indicate that the ecclesiastical cult had flourished long after St. Kevin's time. In 977 the Danes again plundered the town and abbey. In 983 the towers here were plundered by the native Irish, and in 1176 it was ravaged by the Anglo-Normans. In 1177 a bridge and mills in the town were swept away by a flood in the river. The following disaster was in 1328, when the English forces destroyed the city, after which it remained a ruin to the present day.

TEAMPUL-NA-SKELLIG AND ST. KEVIN'S BED.

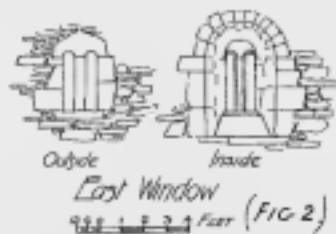
(Drawings Nos. 1 and 2.)

This is the earliest site mentioned in the life of St. Kevin, and is situated on the southern shore of the upper lake, where a cell had been formed for the hermit with an oratory adjoining. It is in a slight hollow between two cliffs which rise sheer from the water, and is difficult of access save by boat.

The approach from the landing place is by a flight of stone steps leading to the north-east corner of the artificially levelled platform on which the little church or



TEAMPUL-NA-SKELLIG. PLAN OF CHURCH AND SURROUNDINGS.



TEAMPUL-NA-SKELLIG. THE EAST WINDOW.

oratory stands. This platform is about twenty feet above the lake, and is but slightly wider than the building it supports; a retaining wall, three feet south of the church, serves to sustain the mountain slope above.

The church is 25 feet long by 14 feet wide, and the walls are 2 feet 5 inches to 2 feet 6 inches thick, except the northern wall, which is 3 feet. The site was almost entirely covered by the debris from the mountain side when repairs were put in hand, and when it was cleared the stones of the east window were found and replaced as at present. See Fig. 1 for measurement of church; Fig. 2 shows east window.

The west doorway of the church is formed of large granite blocks, without ornament, and having inclined jambs. The lintel, a massive piece of granite 3 feet 1 inch long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 12 inches thick, lies near, and has a drip course, cut

in the solid, 10 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and projecting 3 inches. The east window is of later date, and has two lights, 2 feet 9 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the heads of which are cut out of one stone. The only other feature is a small aumbry in the south wall, but two granite quoins, similar to those belonging to the east window, are lying inside the church.

Twelve and a half feet west of the church door another flight of steps commences, and a retaining wall sustains a second platform now several feet higher than the first. This retaining wall, partly destroyed, evidently bounded the west and south sides; another wall marked the north side and held up the outer portion of the platform.

Beyond the flight of eight steps a flagged causeway, sunk below the level of the platform, is continued as shown on Fig. 1. This causeway has only recently been uncovered, and in the ground at either side may be seen a black layer of ashes and charcoal. This layer is from 3 to 9 inches thick, and extends for a distance of 12 to 13 feet along the causeway. It is 27 inches above the level of the causeway and 4 feet below the present surface.

The presence of so much charcoal seems to indicate the existence of former buildings of combustible materials which had been burned. The platform may have supported stone-built cells of which the heavy landslips from the mountain side have swept away all traces.

In the interior of the church and outside the east end there are several plain grave slabs, and with those in the latter position, which is indicated on the plan Fig. 1, are three small crosses, one of which is incised with a two-line Latin cross rising from a base formed of four concentric squares, and decorated with three concentric circles at the centre and two on each of the arms. These patterns are more fully described in the chapter on memorial slabs and crosses, p. 73, of which there are many most interesting examples at Glendalough. See Fig. 71, p. 77.

In the cliff, a short distance to the east of the church and about 27 feet above the lake, is the small and partly artificial excavation known as "St. Kevin's Bed," and traditionally assigned to the Saint as the cell occupied by him during his hermitage. Its dimensions are 4 feet 2 inches wide and 3 feet 7 inches high at the centre, the entrance and inner end being 2 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet 3 inches high. The total depth is 6 feet 9 inches.

It is recorded that St. Laurence O'Toole, after he left Glendalough and became Archbishop of Dublin, often returned to this cell to spend Lent.

REEFERT CHURCH.

(Drawings Nos. 3 to 8.)

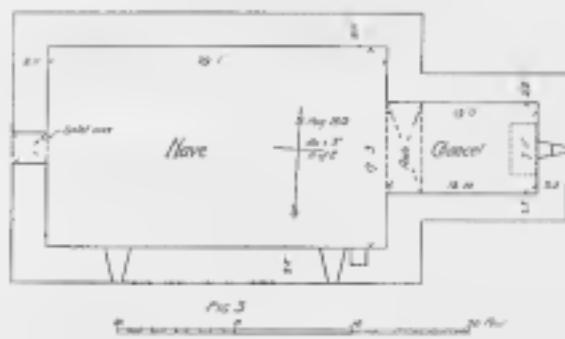
Reefert Church is situated at the south-east corner of the Upper lake, near the brook which flows down from Lugduff Mountain.

The name Reefert is popularly understood to be derived from *Righ* and *Fear*, the former denoting a king or sovereign, and the latter a grave or tomb; but the words have other significations. It has, however, been always regarded as the burial place of the chieftains of the district. The structure has been described as *Disert Caemhghin* (*Dysert Kevin*), the church erected for the saint by his followers at the time when he had again retired to his cell and oratory after founding the monastery further down the valley. It is probably the "beautiful church" * built to draw him from his hermitage on the cliff over the lake. The graveyard surrounding it contains interesting examples of the ancient form of sepulchral monument used in the district, and some ancient slabs and crosses which will be described further on. It was the burial place of the O'Toole, chieftains of the district, and of the more ancient clans who inhabited it before the O'Toole obtained possession of it. The latter are said to have belonged originally to the district now known as County Kildare, out of which they were driven at the Anglo-Norman invasion. It should, however, be remembered that they must have had a footing in Glendalough earlier, as one of the clan—Laurence O'Toole, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, was abbot and bishop of Glendalough in A.D. 1162, and a former abbot named Toole O'Cathail died A.D. 1006. The district had formerly been in the occupation of a family named Maic Giola Mo Colmack, whose chieftains used Reefert as their burial place before the time of the O'Toole.

* Referred to in "Life of St. Kevin" in Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum Hibernie."

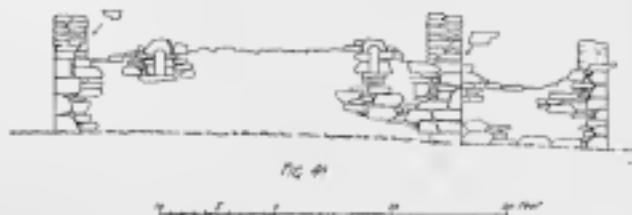
The church consists of nave and chancel, the former measuring 29 feet 1 inch in length and 17 feet 3 inches in width, and the latter 13 feet on the north wall and 12 feet 10 inches on the south. The arch between the nave and chancel is 7 feet 11 inches wide, which is the full width of the chancel. The voussoirs are formed of regularly cut blocks of granite, 15 cm each face, the western having a very narrow key stone. The walls of the nave are 2 feet 11 inches, and those of the chancel 2 feet 5 inches in thickness. See plan of church, Fig. 3.

As usual in such churches the entrance is in the west gable; it is of the same early type of which the doorways of the cathedral and St. Mary's church are examples.



PLAN OF REFFERT CHURCH.

It has a flat lintel and sloping jambs, and is 2 feet 8 inches in width at the base and 2 feet 6½ inches at the top. The height is 6 feet 4½ inches, and the jambs are formed of blocks of dressed granite squared on the face and beds. The lintel is 3 feet 9 inches in length and 1 foot 3 inches in height, the full thickness of the wall. The lower block of the right-hand jamb has the commencement of a sunk architrave. It will be seen from an inspection of the drawing (Fig. 7) that the sinking starts at 10 inches from the ground, is 4½ inches in width, and 5½ inches from the angle of the jamb; the depth of the sinking is half an inch. In the opposite jamb is a similar stone, but it is now the second from the ground, while the stone below it has the sinking carried from top to bottom. This suggests that some interruption occurred in the continuity of the work, or that there has been a reconstruction of the doorway in which the stones exchanged places. Similar, but ruder sinkings may be seen at the



REFFERT CHURCH.—SOUTH ELEVATION.

foot of the chancel arch and doorway of the little church of St. Kevin, the remains of which are situated near St. Kevin's church. These attempts at the formation of a rude architrave are suggestive, and worthy of close investigation.

The nave was lighted by two small round-headed windows in the south wall and the chancel by a single light in the east gable; the south windows are 2 feet 3 inches in height, and have the heads cut out of single stones. The width of each is 10 inches externally and 2 feet 2½ inches internally. The east window is of similar construction,

but 3 feet in height and 5½ inches wide, splaying internally to 18 inches. There is a small recess 15 inches wide, 19 inches deep, and 9½ inches high in the south wall of the nave near the chancel arch. All these features of construction are indicated on the drawings, Nos. 3 to 8.

Trinity church (drawings 44 to 50), at the north-east of the valley, is said to be of the same period as Reefert church, though the masonry in the walls of the latter is not as good as in Trinity or any of the other churches. The plan is similar omitting the later western addition to Trinity, and the dimensions of each, as follows, are closely approximate:—

Reefert—Nave 29' 1"×17' 3", chancel 13' 0"×7' 11".

Trinity— " 29' 6"×17' 6", " 13' 6"×9' 0".

In Trinity church the jambs are dressed, and the arch stones are properly radiated, but there is no attempt at ornament such as is to be seen on the jambs of the doorway at Reefert. It must not be inferred, however, from the absence of ornament at Trinity that it is earlier than Reefert or, as is too frequently taken for granted, because



REEFERT CHURCH.

Fig. 5. Longitudinal section looking south. Fig. 6. Cross section, showing chancel arch, looking east.



REEFERT CHURCH.

Fig. 7. West elevation, showing doorway. Fig. 8. East elevation, showing chancel.

a certain thing is not done at a stated time and place, that the builders did not know how to do it. At Reefert, as at Trinity, there are projecting bracket stones at each side of the gables near the roof level for the purpose of supporting the timbers or securing the covering of the roof. These projecting stones were not required where pilasters or antae were used.

It is believed by Petrie that this church, founded in the time of St. Kevin, continued to be a monastic church until later times. There is no trace of monastic buildings within the space which now marks the extent of the ancient graveyard, but there are indications of an ancient settlement immediately adjoining.

On the north bank of the river, opposite Reefert church, are the foundations of a presumably ecclesiastical building with a small triangular space at the north side. It is orientated approximately, and burials have taken place in it. The few remaining quoins are of dressed granite and the jambs of the south door are of slate. The walls are 2 feet 9 inches thick, and at the west end have a present height of 3 feet. The doorway is 2 feet 6 inches wide, and is near the south west corner. The church is 20 feet 6 inches wide externally, and the length is uncertain owing to the destruction of the east end, but was about 36 feet. Two little rude crosses are fixed in the west wall, and probably mark later burials.

ST. KEVIN'S CELL.

A short distance to the west of Reefert church are the remains of a roughly circular stone hut, the existence of which is but little known. The site is a lofty spur of the mountain jutting out and giving a view over the lake and down the valley. The walls are 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet in thickness and vary in height from 1 foot 3 inches to 3 feet. The diameter inside is 11 feet 3 inches from east to west and 10 feet 6 inches from north to south, a portion of the wall to the south-west is faced with stones 3 to 4 inches thick set on edge, the largest is 3 feet long and 2 feet over the ground. The narrow doorway is on the east, looking down the valley; a tree has displaced the stones of the north jamb, but the other jamb is uninjured for 2 feet 6 inches in height. The walls of the hut batter on the outside and slightly overhang on the inside, and although there is no other indication of how it was roofed, it is probable that the roof was of stone, built on the beehive plan, and similar to those of the early monastic settlement on Skellig Michael Island, in county Kerry. The remains are traditionally called St. Kevin's cell, and may be the hut stated in his life to have been built in a narrow place between the mountain and the lake. The interior seems to have been cleared at some remote period, and a small rough cross erected in the centre probably denotes a burial. The fragment of this cross now standing is 20 inches above the ground.

An ancient track leads to this cell from the direction of Reefert, the last 140 feet of which are very steep, and there are stones scattered about, the remains of the rude steps in the ascent. This stone-built cell should not be confounded with the cell in the natural rock already described, and also associated with the name of St. Kevin.

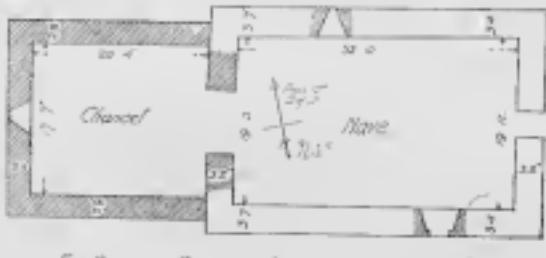
THE CAHER.

Near the eastern shore of the upper lake, not far from Reefert church, and about midway across the valley, are the remains of a stone fort very similar in construction to those in the west of Ireland. It is much dilapidated owing to the usual causes—removal of stones, growth of trees, and the depredations caused by rabbit hunters. It was built in dry masonry composed of thin slabs of stone of the mica schist formation laid horizontally and carefully fitted in the manner seen at Staigue and elsewhere. The walls vary from 8 to 10 feet in thickness and are now about 4 feet in height. The outside diameter is 67 feet. On the east side four or five small flags may be noticed set vertically in the face of the wall. The position of the entrance is not evident, the only gap is in the south-east side. This Caher and the circular stone huts, of which there are traces, are evidence of a very early occupation of the valley.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

(Drawings Nos. 9 to 13.)

This building was erected a short distance north-west of the graveyard in which the round tower is situated, and is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Dr. Petrie was of opinion that this was the earliest church erected in the lower part of the valley. It may not be quite as early as Trinity church.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH. GROUND PLAN OF NAVE AND CHANCEL.

The nave is the older part, the chancel being an addition. The nave measures 32 feet in length, and is reduced in breadth from 19 feet 11 inches at the west gable to 19 feet 5 inches at the chancel end of the nave. (See Fig. 9.) The masonry in



FIG. 10

St. MARY'S CHURCH.
West elevation, showing doorway.



Fig. 11

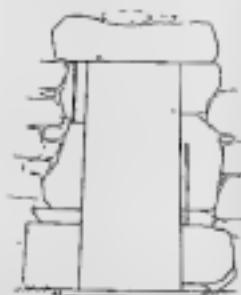


Fig. 12

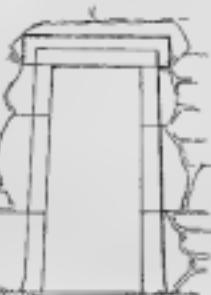


Fig. 12a

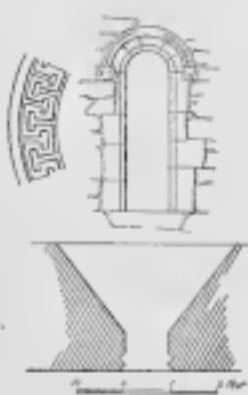


Fig. 13

St. MARY'S CHURCH.

Details of west doorway. Fig. 11. Interior elevation. Fig. 12. Exterior elevation. Fig. 12a. Ornament on underside of lintel of doorway. Fig. 13. Plan, and external elevation of east window, with enlarged detail of fret ornament on hood mouldings.

the west gable is of two periods ; there is a great difference in the massive close jointed work of the masonry in the lower portion and the rougher work above it. (See Fig. 10.) The walls are from 3 feet 2 inches to 3 feet 7 inches in thickness, and have an external slope or batter of 1½ inches up to a height of 6½ feet and the side walls lean slightly inward. The east and west walls are 3 feet 2 inches thick. The doorway in the northern wall is a later insertion. The massive west doorway (see Figs 11 and 12) is 6 feet 7 inches in height, and is 2 feet 11 inches wide at the sill tapering to 2 feet 6½ inches at the lintel. The sill and lintel are each in a single stone, and each jamb is formed of three blocks ; all these are of granite, and extend through the entire thickness of the wall. This doorway presents some curious features, such as the pattern cut on the soffit of the lintel ; this is a diagonal cross or saltire formed of three sunk lines circularly expanded at the centre and ends (a similar pattern repeated four times may be seen on a memorial slab now preserved in St. Kevin's House). Another feature is the early form of architrave cut on the lintel and jambs ; this is 5 inches wide at the top, widens to 8 inches at the bottom and stands out ½ inch. A line is cut on the lintel and returned at the ends, over the architrave, thus suggesting an incipient hood. Internally the doorway has a singular feature in the slightly sunk mouldings on the middle stones of the north jamb. (See Fig. 11). These extend for a length of 2 feet 4 inches, and consist of a small roll on the edge and a fillet and chamfer on the flat, the full width being 2½ inches. There is also a trace of an architrave line on the upper stone of the south jamb. The sill also is noteworthy in being wider than the thickness of the wall, and having its upper surface brought to this thickness by a rebate at each side.

All the stones of this doorway are very closely jointed and carefully surfaced. The internal face of the south jamb is extensively flaked off, and here as well as in the south-west angle of the nave the effects of fire are observable.

The height of the side walls and commencement of the slope of the roof is marked on the west gable by a string course 11½ feet above the door sill, and this string is not horizontal, but slopes as much as 5 inches towards the south. The south window is 3 feet high by 10 inches in width, round headed and splayed. It has a small hood moulding above. Only the piers of the chancel arch remain ; they are plain, and rest on a small chamfered plinth.

There is a peculiar depression in the face of the nave wall about 3 feet west of the chancel, and 12 feet above the floor level, the position in which a roof beam would be placed in later times. In the external face of the south wall there is a deeply cut horizontal groove 1½ inches wide and 7 feet 3 inches long. It is 10 feet above the ground, and ends 4 feet from the south-east angle of the nave. It was intended to take the covering of an shutting roof which has disappeared.

The chancel, which is of later date and is not bonded into the nave, is 20 feet 4 inches in length, and is of the uniform width of 17 feet 7 inches ; it contains the base of an altar, now formed of rough stones, 6 feet 2 inches long by 3 feet 6 inches wide, and placed 1 foot south of the centre. On the altar is placed a bullaun stone, the hollow of which is 10 inches in diameter and 3½ inches deep. The masonry of the chancel exhibits careless construction, the offset or base at the west end being sloped as much as 7 inches out of the horizontal in the width of 23 feet.

The east window measures 3 feet 3 inches by 11 inches, and is round headed and splayed to 3 feet 11 inches inside. The jambs have a chamfer and V groove, and there is a hood moulding ornamented with a fret pattern and ending in animal heads almost worn away. (See Fig. 13.) The external jambs and hood of this window are formed of the same kind of stone as that used in the mouldings of the chancel arch and east window of the cathedral, viz., a soft fine grained granite of this locality.

In the chancel are two ornamental slabs of mica slate incised with crosses of simple design and around the church are a number of graves having horizontal stones and erect slabs or crosses at the head. Some of these also bear crosses, and are noted under the heading of ornamental stones. See Figs. 87-92, page 77.

THE ROUND TOWER.

(Drawings 14 to 16.)

The Round Tower is situated 140 feet north-west of the cathedral, and on slightly higher ground. Its external diameter is 16 feet above the first offset over ground



THE ROUND TOWER AT GLENDALOUGH.

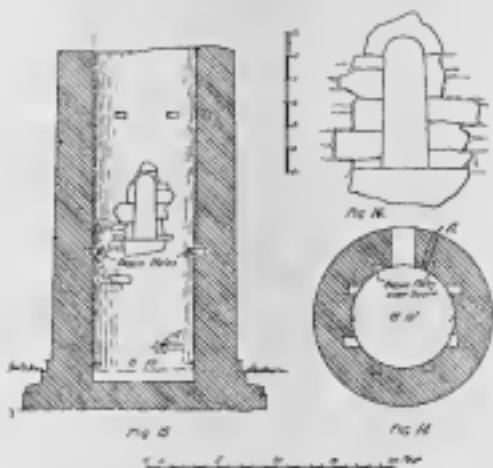
Fig. 24. Showing position of doorway and small square aperture near the base.

level, tapering to about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the base of the conical roof; internal diameter 8 feet 10 inches. Its total height is 103 feet above the foundations, including the three offsets. The roof had fallen in many years ago, and has been rebuilt with the original stones, which were found in the debris below. The foundation courses consist of two regular offsets, the first being 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 10 inches deep; the second is 6 inches wide and 12 inches deep, the ground is now level with the top of

the latter offset, below which is an irregular footing course about 18 inches wide and 2 feet deep: thus the foundation is 3 feet below the present surface of the ground. This tower has a peculiar feature in a rectangular opening through the wall 5 inches by 6½ inches, placed 2 feet 2 inches above the offset, and facing S.S.E. (See A on plan and section, Figs. 14 and 15.) Its purpose is uncertain, but it is surmised that it was used to communicate with an anchorite immured in the lower storey of the tower.

The masonry of the tower is composed chiefly of the mica slate of the district, interspersed with blocks of light grey granite, some of which appear in irregular courses, like encircling bands, in several places in the height of the tower. The lower portion is better built than the upper, and contains larger stones; some of them are 4 feet in length, and are worked carefully to the circular curve of the circumference of the tower.

The doorway is round headed with inclined jambs, and the sill is 11 feet 6 inches above the ground. It faces south-east, which is towards the cathedral door. The opening is 5 feet 8 inches high by 2 feet wide at the sill and 1 foot 9 inches at the



THE ROUND TOWER.

Fig. 14. Plan. Fig. 15. Section of lower portion, showing interior of doorway, looking south-east. Fig. 16. Exterior elevation of doorway.

head. The arched head and the sill are each one granite block the full depth of the wall, which is 3 feet 3 inches in thickness at that level. The jambs are formed of large stones, as shown in Fig. 16, all except the two smallest being granite, and going right through the wall. The stones are all accurately dressed and fitted.

Above the ground level there were six stages on beams let into the wall; there are no offsets or corbels such as are seen in many other towers. The first stage has no aperture but the door, and the second, third, fourth and fifth have each a small lintelled window, with slightly inclined jambs, about 10 inches by 18 inches with no internal splay. These face in four directions at right angles in order, the lowest facing south-west by south. The sixth, or top floor, has four windows similar to the others, but rather larger, and placed almost but not quite over them. This can be clearly seen on the south-east side of the tower, the window of the fifth floor being on that side and near one of the top windows. The top windows do not exactly face the cardinal points, but are a few degrees south of east and north of west: the cathedral, too, whether by accident or design, has its axis turned slightly south of east, but not quite so much.

"THE PRIEST'S HOUSE"—(MORTUARY CHAPEL IN THE ANCIENT CEMETERY).

(Drawings 17 to 21a.)

This structure is so called from having been formerly used as a burying place for the clergy of the district, whose graves occupy the interior. It has been suggested amongst other conjectures that this structure might have been erected over the

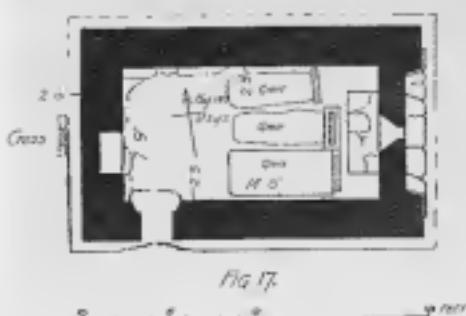
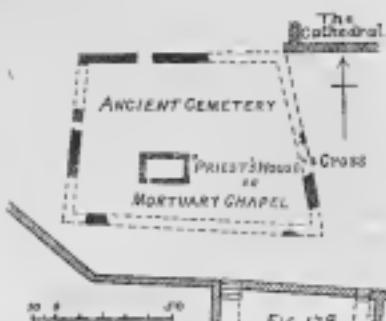


FIG. 17.

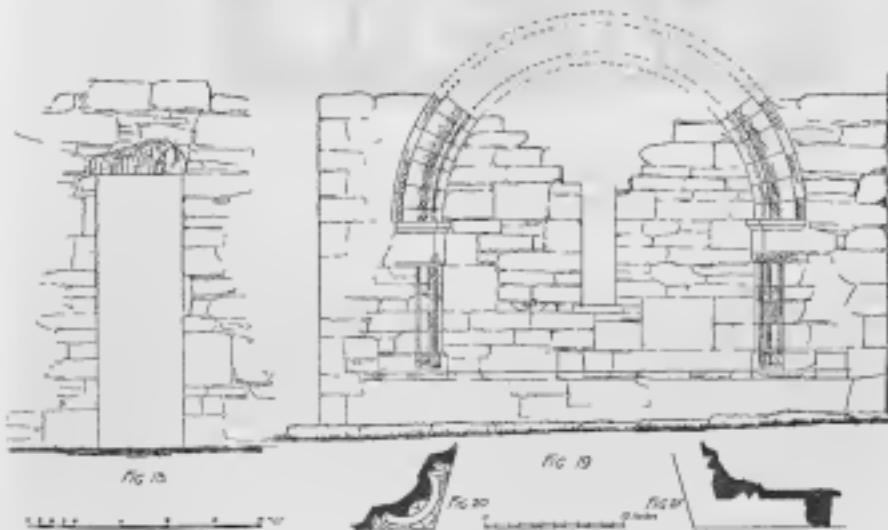


THE "PRIEST'S HOUSE," OR MORTUARY CHAPEL. GROUND PLAN.

PLAN SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF ANCIENT CEMETERY IN THE GRAVEYARD.

grave of St. Kevin, as patron saint of Glendalough. It was visited by Beranger in 1779; he made a plan and careful drawing of the east end, and from them the building, which had fallen, was restored some time afterwards.

The inside dimensions are 14 feet 8 inches long and 7 feet 9 inches wide. There



THE "PRIEST'S HOUSE."

Fig. 18. Exterior of south doorway. Fig. 19. East elevation, showing remains of archway. Fig. 20. Detail of jamb mouldings. Fig. 21. Detail of arch mouldings.

is a recessed seat 2 feet 5 inches wide in the west wall, and a narrow doorway 5 feet 10 inches high and 1 foot 10 inches wide in the south wall. The lintel of this doorway is the stone illustrated by Petrie, on which is carved an ecclesiastic, thought by some to represent St. Kevin, seated between figures bearing respectively a crozier and a bell. The upper part of this stone is unfortunately lost, but when complete

it was triangular in shape, and was probably intended for a position similar to that which it now occupies. See Figs. 18 and 18a.

The most unusual feature, however, is the arched, splayed, and moulded recess, 7 feet 1 inch wide, in the outer face of the east wall. This is now closed with masonry and contains a small window opening. The recess has moulded pilasters with carved bases and capitals, which, with the fragments of the ornamented arched head, have been put together as shown in Petrie's drawings. The arch ring is decorated with chevrons and leaf pattern, and has a hood moulding bearing small chevrons fitted closely into each other. See Figs. 19-21.

The boundaries of the ancient cemetery for which this building was the mortuary chapel are still visible around it. The enclosing wall is about 4 feet in thickness and the same in height, composed of large flat bedded stones laid without mortar, like the walls of an ancient *Caisseal*. The enclosure was roughly quadrangular in form, and averages 100 feet in length east to west, and 75 feet north to south. It is interesting to note that the high cross, 11 feet in height, known as St. Kevin's Cross, stands near the centre of the eastern boundary of the enclosure, forming a terminal cross for the original cemetery. The present graveyard is about ten times the size of the cemetery as it was in monastic times. There is an indication of an



Fig. 18a. Carved tympanum over doorway of the
"Priest's House."

From Petrie's drawing, published in 1845.



Fig. 21a.
St. KEVIN'S CROSS
In Churchyard.

entrance in the north wall of the enclosure, the cathedral being to the north-east, and there was probably another entrance in the south wall, but owing to the prevalence of graves and the consequent uprooting of the foundations of the greater part of the wall, investigation here became difficult. (See plan of enclosure, Fig. 17a.)

St. Kevin's Cross, measuring 11 feet in height and 3 feet 10 inches across the arms, is a monolith of local granite. The cross is quite plain, and has a ring sunk in the solid but not perforated. The shaft is 17 inches wide, and at the base is enlarged to 22½ inches, for 19 inches in height, as shown in the drawing 21a. In thickness the stone measures 12 inches at the base, tapering to 11 inches at the top.

ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH, COMMONLY CALLED "ST. KEVIN'S KITCHEN."

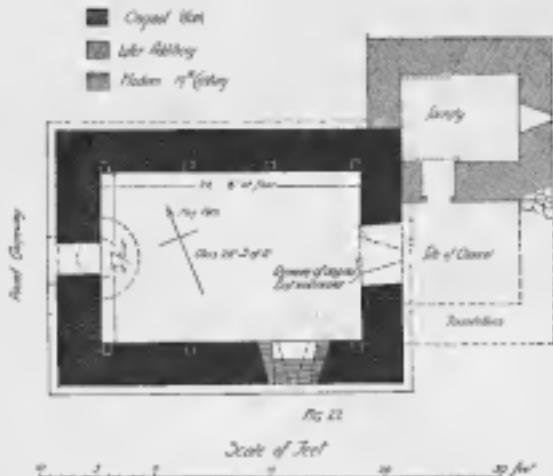
(Drawings 22 to 29.)

This is one of the most remarkable of the interesting group of ruins now remaining in the Glendalough valley. Both Petrie and Brash assign its erection to the period of the saint whose name it bears. There may not be any great difficulty in dating the earliest features of the work from that time, but the round tower resting partly on the western gable and partly on the extrados of the internal vault, marks a much later stage in its history, probably coming down to the beginning of the eleventh century or somewhat later. The original church consisted of a nave only, measuring

22 feet 8 inches in length and 14 feet 7 inches in width at the ground floor level. (See plan and section, Figs. 22 and 23.)

The first feature of interest is seen in the hatter or slope of the walls from the perpendicular, on the outside up to the level of the string or eaves course, and on the inside up to a height of 12 feet, where the stone roof commences. Here the width narrows to 14 feet 4 inches, and the length becomes 22 feet 5 inches. This gives an internal hatter of 14 inches to each of the four walls, and indicates a very early period in the construction of ecclesiastical buildings.

The next feature calling for remark is the construction of the roof, which is formed with overlapping stones laid on the corbel principle, and though laid in horizontal courses they assume internally the form of the intrados of a semi-circular arch; externally they are roughly dressed to an angle so as to form the straight slope of the roof. The stones are bedded at a slight angle, sloping outward to keep the interior of the roof dry. A remarkable change occurs in the construction of the roof at the point where the inward corbelling has reduced the space to be covered to about 7 feet in width, and here a true arch is introduced, formed of stones with the joints properly radiating for the most part from a common centre, though the change from



ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH. PLAN OF NAVE AND SACRISTY, WITH SITE OF CHANCEL.

the horizontal corbel courses to the truly radiating joints of the central arch is gradual. (See sections, Figs. 22 and 27.)

The soffit of the vault thus formed is not of a perfectly semi-circular form, but is rather that of a semi-ellipse with the long axis vertical, the effect of which is to give greater strength and thickness to the corbelling at the point most required, where the soffit of the vault approaches most nearly to the external surface of the roof. This singular construction will be seen clearly from an examination of the drawing showing a section through the side walls and roof of the church. The total height from the sill of the west door to the under side of the vaulted roof is 20 feet 6 inches, and at 12 feet 6 inches from the ground a wooden floor existed, forming a chamber the whole length of the church, having a height of 7 feet 3 inches in the centre. This apartment was lighted by a window in the east gable, and the only means of approach would appear to have been by a ladder through an opening in the floor. There is no trace of this floor except the four beam holes, 12 inches to 15 inches deep, in each of the two side walls, where the ends of the beams which carried the floor rested. One of these spaces was displaced by the modern masonry in the head of the window inserted in the south wall.

The doorway is in the west gable, and has a flat lintel with a discharging arch over it, and, like the roof, shows a combination of the traheated style of construction with the use of the arch. (See Fig. 25.) The doorway measures 2 feet 8 inches in width at the floor level, narrowing to 2 feet 4 inches at the lintel, and is 7 feet 2 inches

in height. The lintel, which is a block of mica slate, is 11 inches in thickness, and of the full width of the wall, with a hood or projection of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the outer face over the door, and cut out of the solid stone. Two vertical holes are formed in this hood for the hanging of the door, which must have been suspended from the top, and was hung outside, or was fitted as a shutter. The external jambs are checked or rebated in five places to receive the ends of the horizontal ledges on the back of the wooden door, and there is a hole sunk in the sill for securing it at the bottom. The relieving arch over the lintel springs from the ends of the lintel, and extends right through the wall.

The string or eaves course, forming a cornice all round at the commencement of the roof externally is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide on the face and has 4-inch projection. It is of a thickness of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 6 inches, weathered outwards on the top surface, and is remarkable as having joggled or overlapping joints in the west gable; there are two such joints on the north side, one on the south, and none in the string course of the east wall.

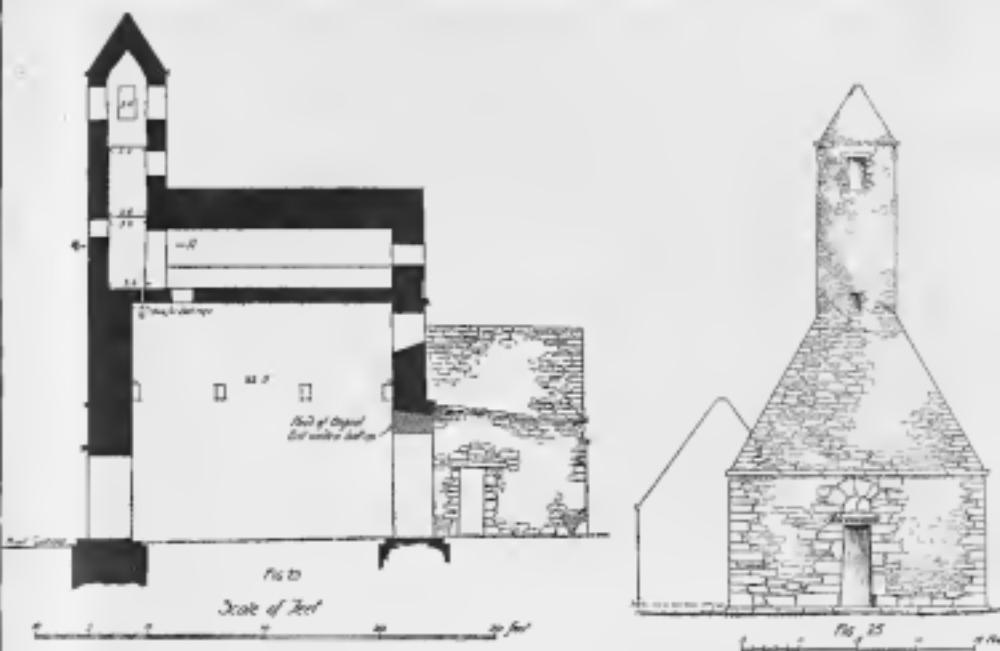
The window lighting the upper chamber is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the sill, narrowing to 5 inches at the head, and is 2 feet 6 inches in height externally. It has a small horizontal string or dripstone over its head, corresponding to a similar string or hood over the east window of Trinity Church. The sill is splayed downwards internally, and the internal jambs are unequally splayed, sloping more to the south. The upper window in the east gable lighting the croft is 6 inches wide and 1 foot 8 inches in height, with jambs splayed internally to 1 foot in width.

The site of this church is just outside the first line of circumvallation of the ancient enclosure forming the original cashel which existed previous to the foundation of the "Ecclesiastical City" of Glendalough; the southern boundary afterwards extended down to the bank of the river. The subsoil here is formed by the lower slope of the glacial gravel bank on which the cashel was formed, and this was covered at a later period by alluvial earth, so that it was necessary to carry up the original foundations from a considerable depth. An examination of the foundations of the south wall for a depth of 4 feet below the plinth course showed the ground to be very soft, and there was every indication that the masonry went down to a much greater depth. Such care to ensure good construction is not usual in primitive buildings. The same precaution was not observed in the foundations of the later chancel and sacristy; the former has disappeared, and the south wall of the latter has fallen away about 6 inches from the east wall of the church owing to the settlement consequent upon a bad foundation, and it is now largely sustained by the better foundation of the north angle of the original church on which the sacristy rests at that point.

There is a considerable crack in the south wall of St. Kevin's church, extending into the corbelled roof; this, however, does not arise from any defect in the original work, but is caused by the breach made in the wall by the removal of the original window and the insertion of a much larger one about the year 1843. This alteration was clumsily made, and greatly endangered the stone roof.

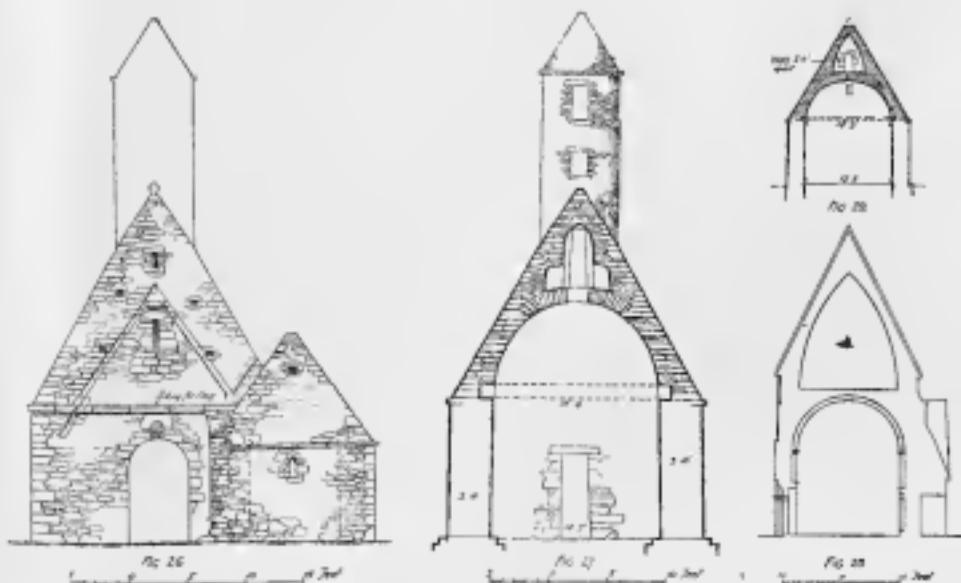
The original church, which consisted of a nave only, was extended by the erection of the chancel at the east end and the sacristy north of the chancel in the position shown on the plan. The masonry of this later work was not bonded into the walls of the church. The jambs and arch of the opening into the chancel through the east wall of the nave were not properly built, and a chancel arch was not formed in the masonry, but the opening was roughly broken out. A few stones in the form of an arch are inserted in the lower part of what remains of the original east window opening, to carry the rough masonry filling over it. The chancel measured 10 feet 3 inches in length east to west and 9 feet 0 inches in width, and the sacristy still standing is 9 feet 3 inches in length by 7 feet 8 inches in width, and 12 feet 0 inches in height internally. The sacristy has a window opening in its east wall (5 inches wide and widely splayed internally) with a semicircular head in one stone. To the left of the sill of this window may be seen, built into the wall, another stone with the commencement of a semicircular window head of the same width as that existing, cut out for an inch or two in depth. This stone was evidently intended to be used for this window head, but being of hard granite, was found to be too difficult to work, and a less refractory stone of mica slate was substituted. The rejected stone has been used as a quoin for the south jamb of this window. (See window of sacristy in east elevation, Fig. 26.)

The roof of the sacristy is like that of the church, partly corbelled and partly



ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH.

Fig. 23. Longitudinal section through nave and tower, showing also south elevation of sacristy. Fig. 25. West elevation, showing doorway and tower.



ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH.

Fig. 26. East elevation, showing chancel arch and sacristy. Fig. 27. Cross section looking west, showing corbel and arch construction of roof. Figs. 28, 29. Comparative cross sections of roofs of Cormac's Chapel Cashel, and St. Columba's House Kells, fig. 28, Cormac's Chapel, fig. 29, Columba's House.

arched, and has over it a small constructional chamber or croft. The chancel was standing in 1772; its stone roof appears to have been formed in the same manner as that of the sacristy, with a stone gutter between; the slope of the roof of the chancel may be seen where the masonry of the east gable of the church was cut into to receive the stones forming its oversailing or flashing course. The settlement in the sacristy, the south wall of which supported one side of the chancel roof, was a contributory cause to the falling of the latter. The whole of the masonry of both chancel and sacristy was of very inferior type, not in keeping with the better work in the original church.

The tower, which is a very prominent feature, is 3 feet 6 inches in internal diameter at its base where it rests on the vault and gable. (See section, Fig. 23.) It has three internal offsets dividing it into stages, each stage being contracted to a smaller diameter of about 3 feet 2 inches at its upper part, broadening again to 3 feet 6 inches at the level of the upper windows above which the corbelling of the conical roof commences. The tower rises from the roof slope of the church for a height of 15 feet 3 inches measured to the upper side of the cornice or string course, and is 20 feet 3 inches to the apex, which stands 15 feet 4 inches over the ridge of the roof of the church. The total height from the west door sill is 45 feet 3 inches. The top stone or finial is missing, and the last stone now on the roof has a dowel hole sunk in its upper surface to receive it.

There is an opening in the vaulted inner roof of the church at 3 feet 6 inches from the inner face of the west gable. This opening is 1 foot 9 inches square, and is roughly built. It gives access to the small space or croft, 5 feet 6 inches in width, between the arch and the apex of the corbelled outer roof. The doorway leading from this space into the tower is 5 feet high and has sloping jambs, which give a width of 1 foot 7 inches at the bottom and 1 foot 2 inches at the top on the west side, and is splayed outwards to the croft. There are four windows near the apex of the tower, one facing each of the cardinal points; there is also a window facing east in the intermediate stage and a smaller one facing west in the lower stage. The tower, which is 6 feet in external diameter for the full height above the roof level, has a clear internal height of 20 feet 9 inches from its floor to the underside of the conical apex. The floor rests on the thickness of the gable wall for 2 feet 1 inch, and for 1 foot 5 inches on the vaulted arch, and in the latter space there is a hole in the floor about 2½ inches in diameter for a bell rope, and there are traces of two other holes. The masonry of the tower is of an inferior quality compared with the lower part of the church, and the windows have slightly sloping jambs of rude construction, small flattish stones being used. There are fragments of hanging irons in the sacristy window and in the window in the east gable, evidently for external shutters. The small cross now on the apex of the east gable is not part of the original work. In the upper surface of the string course of the east gable, immediately over the original east window, there is a sinking about 1½ inches square to receive the base of a cross or finial, which has not been recovered.

A comparison of the mode of construction adopted in other stone-roofed churches may be of interest, and with this object a diagram of the building known as St. Columba's house, at Kells, the erection of which is attributed by some to the 6th and by others to the 8th century, is given in Fig. 29, and a section of Cormac's chapel, usually stated to have been finished in A.D. 1134, is shown in Fig. 28.

The occasions on which Glendalough was burned, plundered and sacked as recorded in the Annals are very numerous, covering the period from A.D. 770 to 1308, and there is special mention of "St. Kevin's House," as the church was then called, having been "consumed by fire" in A.D. 1163. Its final "burning" took place in 1398, and since then it has remained a ruin, except for a short period about the middle of the last century, when it was occupied for religious service by the parish priest of Glendalough, the modern church not having been then erected.

ST. KIERAN'S CHURCH.

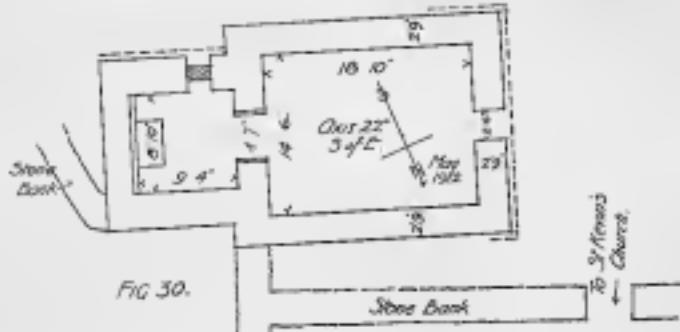
(Drawing No. 30.)

This little structure was found beneath a mound of earth and stones, south-east of St. Kevin's Church, when the first repairs were undertaken in 1875. Its existence had been completely forgotten. Unfortunately nothing but the foundation and a foot or two of the superstructure had been left standing to give evidence of its former

extent. The outline of a nave and chancel thus remain, as well as the foundation of a stone altar 4 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 3 inches. The nave is 18 feet 10 inches in length by 14 feet 6 inches in breadth, and the chancel measures 9 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 10 inches; and although the fragments would seem to indicate nothing of special interest, a closer examination will be well repaid. (See ground plan, Fig. 30.)

Commencing at the doorway in the western gable, the large stones on edge forming the jambs are seen to be the full thickness of the wall on the south side, and 20 inches deep on the north. Their height is 2 feet 2 inches, and over them are thorough stones laid on the flat and 8 inches thick. A large rough granite sill extends under both jambs and projects into the church. On the inner faces of the jamb stones are small rectangular sinkings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, placed at a distance of 7 inches from the angle of the doorway. These sinkings begin at the ground level and only extend a few inches in height, but are interesting as showing some conception of the formation of an architrave.

Similar sinkings are cut in the jambs of the chancel arch, but there they are deeper, and begin at a height of 6 inches above the ground. It is noticeable that all these attempts at ornament are on surfaces in interior of the nave (see also Reefsert Church door, Fig. 7). The chancel opening is 4 feet 7 inches wide, and is probably one of the most diminutive known. In the south wall of the chancel are a few courses of the jambs of what is apparently a doorway 2 feet wide. An outer door in this position



PLAN OF ST. KIERAN'S CHURCH.

would be unusual, and it is probable that it led to a sacristy or other inner apartment now destroyed.

Portions of hanging irons still remain in the outer jambs of this doorway, and in the inner jamb of the west doorway. A clearance of rubbish along the east and south walls of the chancel lately revealed the semicircular head of a small window, 6 inches in diameter, cut in mica slate. It is now preserved in St. Kevin's Church.

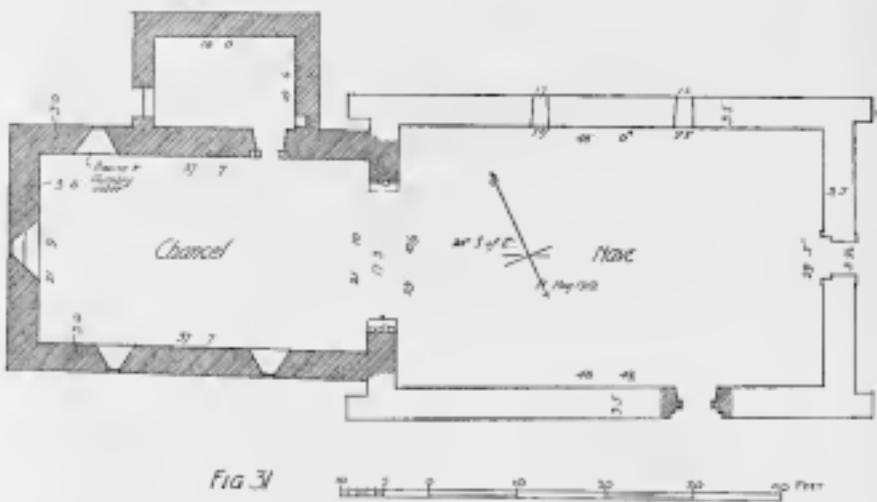
This little structure is assumed to be the church erected for St. Kieran, described in the ancient annals as having been erected close to the Church of St. Kevin, from which this structure stands 12 yards distant in the south-east direction. As St. Kieran of Clonmacnois, whose name is associated with it died, in 548, according to the "Martyrology of Gorman" and St. Kieran of Ossory died in 540, the present remains, though of undoubtedly early date may be somewhat later than the original foundation.

THE CATHEDRAL.

(Drawings Nos. 31 to 38A.)

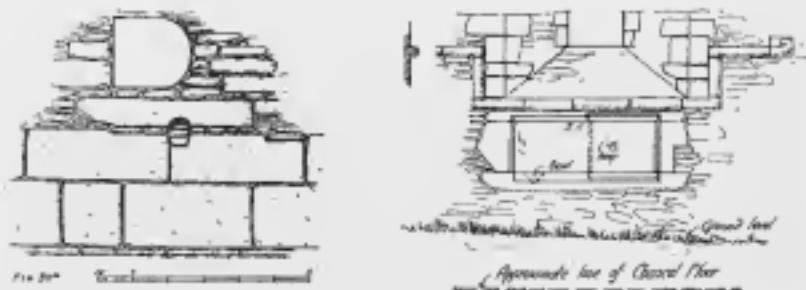
The Cathedral is the largest and most imposing of the buildings at Glendalough, and, together with the Round Tower, occupies the most central and commanding site in the valley, on the small plateau of rising ground near where the Glendalough river unites with the stream from the two lakes. The Cathedral was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It ceased to be used as a cathedral in 1214, when the diocese of Glendalough was united to that of Dublin. It consists of nave and chancel; the

latter has a small sacristy attached to the south side. The nave is 48 feet long on the south side and 48 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the north by 29 feet 5 inches on the west side and 29 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width on the east—internal measurements (see plan, Fig. 31). The walls are 3 feet 5 inches in thickness. The chancel measures 37 feet 7 inches in length by 21 feet 9 inches in width, the side walls being 3 feet and the end walls 3 feet 6 inches thick.



CATHEDRAL. GROUND PLAN.

The masonry indicates several re-buildings or periods of construction. About 6 feet in height of the west gable and 4 feet of the side walls are constructed with a facing of large squared stones, each from 2 to 5 feet long, the masonry being of a character corresponding with the work of the west doorway, usually called cyclopean. Some interruption seems to have occurred at this stage, as the upper portions of the walls are built of small roughly jointed stones, forming a contrast to the original

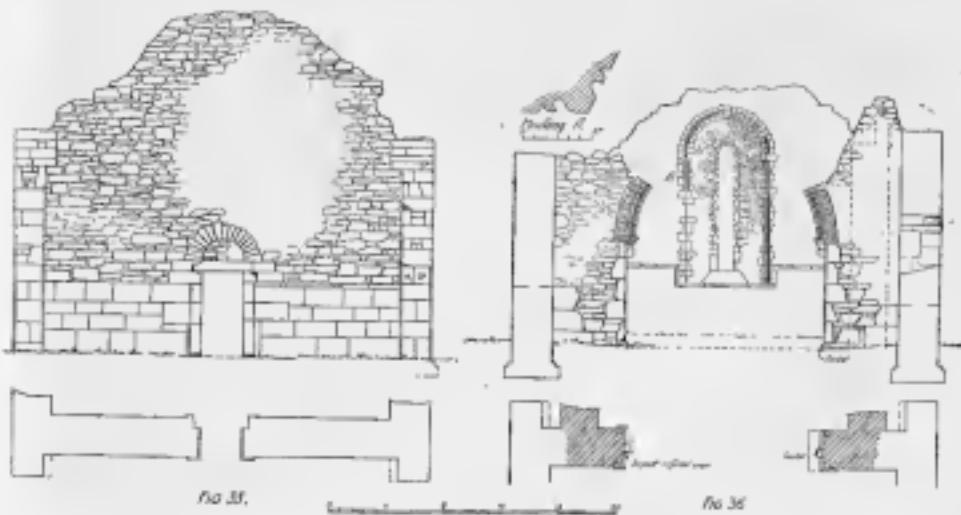


Cathedral. Masonry of different dates. The upper stone is now in St. Kevin's Church.

work. Several stones which formed part of, or were prepared for, an earlier building are set in the walls, for instance, in the outer face of the north wall there is a mica slate slab measuring 5 feet 1 inch in length and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, having a semi-circular window head, 8 inches in diameter, cut in the solid. Several half-round drums of mica schist, 25 inches diameter, may also be noticed; these were stones forming engaged columns which belonged to the chancel arch of an earlier church (see Fig. 30A). One of these blocks has been removed from the wall, and has been placed for examination in St. Kevin's Church.

The principal features of the nave are the west doorway and antae, two south windows, the remains of the north doorway, and the piers and a portion of the chancel arch. The west doorway is trabeated, and presents many features of interest. It is 6 feet 8 inches in height, and in width diminishes from 3 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the sill to 3 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the lintel. Both internally and externally a simple form of architrave surrounds the opening. On the outside it is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and projects 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and on the inside it is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide with a projection of 2 inches. These architraves do not extend to the top stones of the jambs, which indicate that the doorway has been raised. The jambs have chamfered plinths projecting 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, cut out of the solid stone; both lintel and jambs are rebated in the solid, and perforated for the pivots and bolts of the door. The stone used is mica schist, and there is a relieving arch above the lintel (see drawing of doorway and west gable, Fig. 35).

The external angles of the nave are furnished with those striking projections or pilasters, not unusual in early churches, termed antae. They stand out 2 feet from the face of the wall. This projection is too great to permit of its continuation along the slope of the gable as a finish to the roof in the manner seen at St. MacDara's



THE CATHEDRAL.

Fig. 35. West elevation and plan of west gable.

Fig. 36. Cross section of nave, showing east window and detail of moulding, and plan of chancel arch.

Church in County Galway, and elsewhere. In the present instance they were probably used to support a roof truss in the same way as the projecting gable brackets of the earlier structures, such as may be seen at Reecert and Trinity Churches. These antae have the corners chamfered, and widen by a projection at the top to the full thickness of the side walls; that at the south-west corner has on the face of one of the stones the remains of two projecting bosses, for which no use can yet be assigned.

The church is lighted by two windows in the south wall (see Fig. 34), the oves of each are 4 feet 2 inches high by 1 foot 6 inches in width externally, and are splayed, one to 21 inches and one to 27 inches wide, internally. Their quoins correspond in character with the massive character of the masonry below, but the head of the south-west window and the outer part of that of the south-east are formed of roughly built arches, which indicate a reconstruction.

Both the remains of the north doorway and the portions of the chancel arch now remaining are of later date, and with the chancel windows are moulded and carved in a different stone from the remainder of the building, and in a style which shows some possible indications of the transition from Romanesque to Early English.

This stone has been assumed to be oolitic limestone, and imported, but a careful examination shows that it is felspathic granite, soft and fine grained, and of a quality which occurs in the Wicklow mountains.

The north doorway has jambs moulded in three orders, the first of which has on its outer side a roll flanked by hollows and fillets of curved section. This roll bears a narrow fillet which marks the arris. The inner side is plain, and is checked 4½ inches deep to receive the wooden door, the socket of which is still in position. The second order is formed by an engaged column, 5 inches in diameter, placed in the angle between the first and third; the latter is moulded in three rolls; of these the outer are small, and between them is a larger roll and fillet as in the first order.

The inner jambs are slightly splayed, and the arris bears a roll and fillet similar to those on the outer face (see Fig. 38a).

The chancel arch is 17 feet 3 inches in span and has square piers of granite, stop chamfered, which rise from chamfered plinths of mica slate in which rectangular sockets were sunk for a screen of woodwork. The arch ring is of three orders, and springs from chamfered imposts; the inner order is supported on fluted corbel blocks, and has a roll and fillet on the arris, and a smaller roll at each side. The second order has a slightly larger roll and fillet, with lines of chevrons on the face and soffit, and

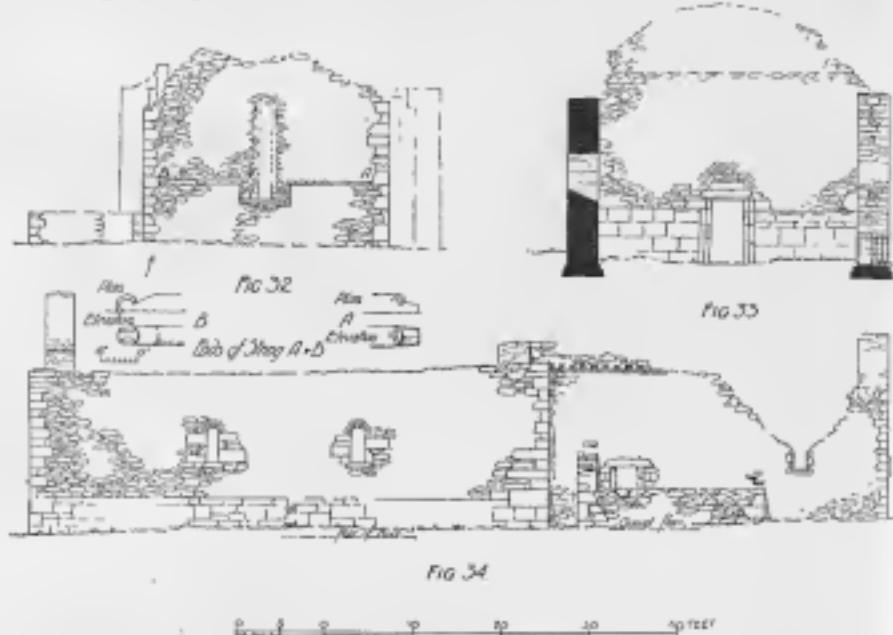


Fig. 32. Elevation of east gable. Fig. 33. Interior of west gable.
Fig. 34. South elevation.

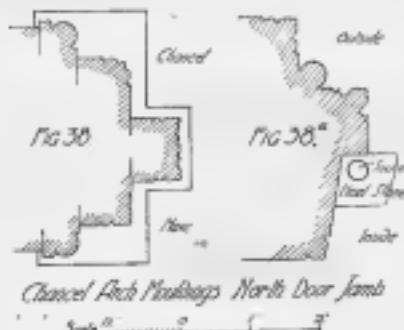
the third a projecting roll 4 inches in diameter. (See section, Fig. 38, and elevation of arch, Fig. 36.) The eastern face of the arch repeats the moulding of the western, except as regards the second order; this is somewhat wider on the soffit, and instead of the chevrons has small rolls placed on the front and soffit, and showing a square arris between them.

The chancel, which is 8 feet narrower than the nave, and is but slightly bonded into it, is built of inferior masonry, and is somewhat later in date; it does not show the large squared stones which the earlier work does. The east window, 10 feet 9 inches high and 1 foot 6 inches wide, exhibited a fine example of carving, being decorated with a roll and fillets on the jambs and chevrons on the head, but now many of the stones are missing, including the ornamental frieze drawn by Petrie. His illustration of the window, however, seems to be incorrect as to the string course under it. This string is of slate, plain and rounded, 3½ inches thick and projecting 3 inches, it forms the sill of the east window and is returned up the sides for a distance of 18 inches, and is carried horizontally to the north and south walls, where it runs under the windows and finishes on the south side in a scroll which turns upward and was decorated with foliage now greatly worn away. This string is shown in Fig. 37, over the sumbry and piscina, which are under the south window of the chancel.

A similar string course exists on the outer face of the gable wall of the chancel, and is carried under the east window in the same manner. It does not extend to the corners of the building, but stops short of the quoin stones, and ends at the north side in a carved head greatly weathered, and at the south in a scroll. Several insertions of granite have been made in this string course and are conspicuous owing to their light colour. In the 12th century reconstruction of the chancel the string course was repaired and retained as well as portions of the north windows, and the changes at this time chiefly affected the chancel arch, the east window, and the north and south doorways; the north and south windows, however, have external jambs of the same stone as that used in the chancel arch.

The aumbry and piscina combined are in one recess under the south window, 3 feet 11 inches long, 17 inches high, and 16½ inches deep. A partition divided them, and the portion of the recess forming the aumbry is rebated for a door, and the remainder is merely chamfered. The top and bottom of the recess are each formed of one slab of slate; these slabs are 5½ feet long and 6 inches thick. The conical basin of the piscina is 7½ inches diameter and 3 inches deep. (See Fig. 37.)

The sacristy, measuring 16 feet by 10½ feet internally, has the walls well bonded into the masonry of the south side of the chancel. The doorway from the chancel is plain, with the exception of the jambs and base courses on the side next the church. These are moulded in the same style as those of the north door, but the mouldings have almost disappeared. The bolt hole and means of fastening indicate that the door was secured from the sacristy, which must have served as a porch. There are



THE CATHEDRAL. SECTIONS OF MOULDINGS.

Fig. 38. Chancel arch.

Fig. 38a. North door jamb.

no traces of door or window openings in the existing masonry except in the east wall, where a modern tombstone has been inserted, blocking up the space formerly occupied by an external door, which formed the entrance for the clergy. There may have been a chamber over this apartment forming a parvise, though the remains, as they now exist, do not give any indication of a two storey structure here.

THE GATEWAY.

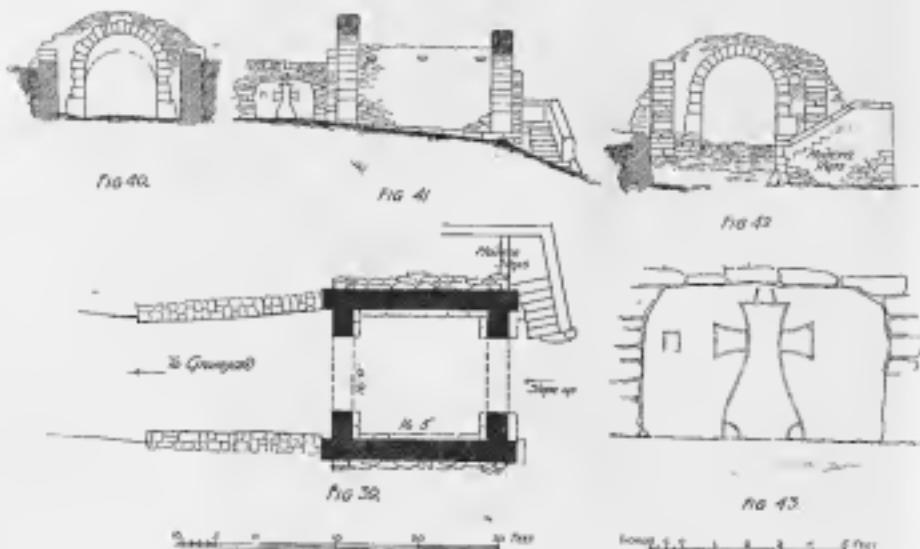
(Drawings Figs. 39 to 43.)

This was the principal entrance to the ancient "City of Glendalough," and is the only surviving example of an entrance to a primitive ecclesiastical settlement in Ireland. Although the arches now remaining are of very early date, they are probably not as old as the original enclosure; they are semicircular, measuring 9 feet 3 inches in width and 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, and are quite devoid of ornament. The outer archway is formed of 23 blocks of granite and the inner of 27, eight of these in each case are below the springing, the joints of which are approximately radiated, as well as those of the arch proper. The plinths are formed of mica-schist, and those of the outer face project from 9 to 10 inches. Under each pier is one large stone, 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 4 inches by 10 inches. There are antae at each end, 2 feet 10 inches in width and projecting 14½ inches; those in front of the gate have their outer angles rebated 2 inches square, so as to reduce the face to 2 feet 8 inches. Many

of the stones in the antae are cut in the solid and are returned so as to extend into the wall behind the arch ring; for example, the stone next to the plinth on the east side is 3 feet 10 inches long and 10 inches thick, and has a portion 14½ inches by 12 inches cut out of the corner to suit the projection. A similar return of stones, but of less extent, occurs in the antae looking towards the interior.

The walls enclose a space 16 feet in width and 16 feet 5 inches in length, through which is the approach over a flagged causeway.

There was a second storey, the room in which was suitable for a guard chamber or custodian's quarters. It is stated that there was a tower standing over this gateway in 1795. The gables may have been lofty, but the side walls do not look sufficiently strong to bear a tower of any height. The flanks of the side walls are left rough to about the level of the springing, and were evidently covered by the bank and enclosing walls at each side of the gateway; the eastern wall is covered to the present day. This elevation of the ground affords a means of access to the upper floor, as it would only be necessary to have a doorway at the side. The sides of the



THE GATEWAY.

Fig. 39. Plan. Figs. 40 and 42. South and north elevations. Fig. 41. Longitudinal section looking west. Fig. 43. Cross inscribed slab in west wall of inner passage.

passage beyond the gateway are lined with rough stonework for a considerable distance in the direction of the churches and graveyard, and in this part the paving of the old causeway is well preserved. A rectangular slab of schist, 7 feet 6 inches by 5 feet high, incised with a rude cross having expanded ends is built into the west wall of this passage. This was no doubt the "Sanctuary" cross, where the refugee, having arrived, could claim the protection of sanctuary from summary punishment. The cross on the lintel of St. Mary's Church, outside of the city, seems to indicate a similar privilege of sanctuary.

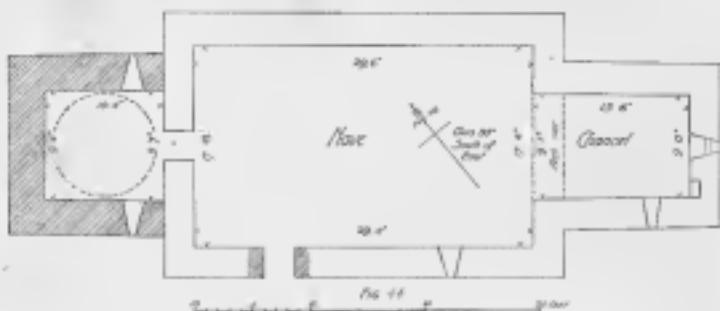
TRINITY CHURCH.

(See Drawings 44 to 50.)

This primitive church, situated beside the road a quarter of a mile north-east of the cathedral, is of much interest from having had a round tower erected over a small vaulted chamber, built as an addition against the western end of the original church. The church consisted of a nave and chancel, the nave measuring internally 29 feet 6 inches in length along the northern wall and 29 feet 4 inches on the south wall. The width varies from 17 feet 4½ inches at the west end to 17 feet 6 inches at the east end. The chancel is separated from the nave by a plain semicircular arch the full width of the chancel, which measures 9 feet 1 inch across. The length of the chancel,

including the thickness of the wall on which the arch rests, is 13 feet 6 inches. The walls of the nave are from 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 10 inches in thickness, those of the chancel averaging 2 feet 9 inches. The east gable of the nave shows where the masonry was cut into to receive the roof of the chancel which abutted against it.

The annexe to the western end of the nave, as shown on the ground plan (Fig. 44), now measures 10 feet 4 inches in length internally east to west; 9 feet 7 inches in width on the east side and 9 feet 4 inches on the west side. The springing of the barrel vault which covered the space and carried the tower may be seen. In a drawing made by Gabriel Beranger in the last quarter of the 18th century there is shown the round tower, ivy clad, rising from a stepped base, square on plan, supported by a



TRINITY CHURCH.

Ground plan, showing nave, chancel, and base of round tower.

vault over the chamber. The tower is indicated as standing quite apart from the original western gable, which was then at its full height to the apex of the roof of the nave. The south doorway is shown as having a round headed arch springing from imposts. There are other drawings extant showing this tower, which fell during a storm in 1818. The building was repaired in 1875, when the walls had been greatly injured by the roots of a growth of trees nearly hiding the ruin. The south wall of

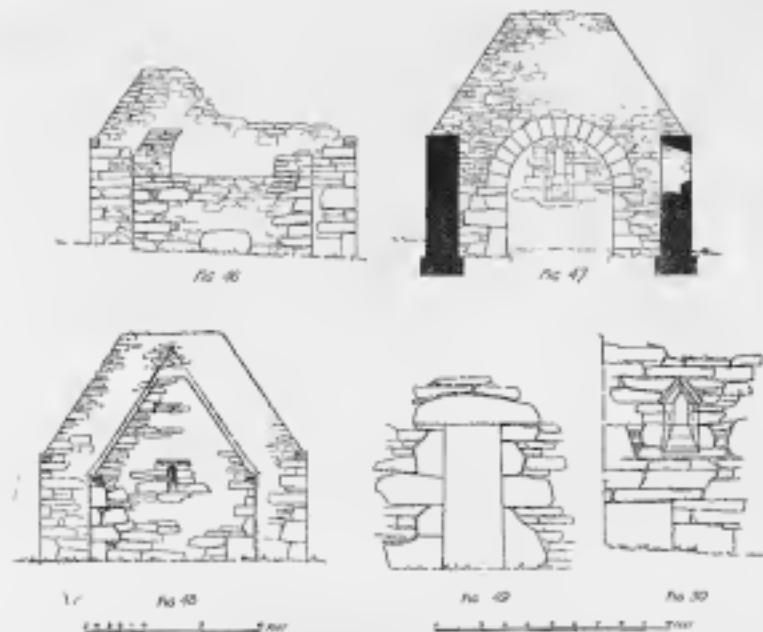


TRINITY CHURCH. SOUTH ELEVATION.

the annexe, which had fallen, was rebuilt; the south doorway was also rebuilt with stones found on the site, following in its re-erection the lines of the drawing by Beranger.

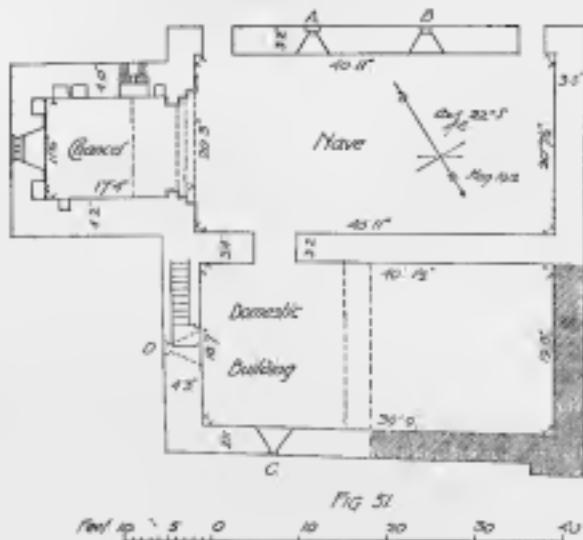
The Round Tower here is said by Petrie to have been 60 feet high, including the base, which was 15 feet in height from the ground. It is interesting as showing a transitional period in the evolution of the Irish Round Tower, where it changes from having been a detached structure to one incorporated with the body of the church. In the present case, a chamber was constructed against the west gable of the existing church to form a base for the tower. In a church of similar dimensions at Kilmaonessan, on Ireland's Eye, in use until A.D. 1275, the tower was placed over the vaulted chancel.

The projecting stones at each side of the gables at the end of the roof, forming brackets or "handles," shown in drawings 45, 46 and 48, are worthy of notice,



TRINITY CHURCH.

Fig. 46. West elevation, showing remains of base of round tower. Fig. 47. Cross section of nave, showing chancel arch and east window. Fig. 48. East elevation. Fig. 49. Elevation of west doorway. Fig. 50. Interior elevation of south window of chancel.



ST. SAVIOUR'S MONASTERY.

Ground plan of Church and domestic building, later enclosure wall hatched.

especially one which is shaped out of a larger block than was requisite for the size of the bracket. There is one formed in a similar manner in the church at Reefert.

The original external doorway was in the west gable of the nave, and it now forms the entrance to the western chamber. It had the characteristic sloping jambs, measuring 2 feet 7½ inches in width at the base narrowing to 2 feet 5 inches at the head and is 6 feet 2½ inches high. The lintel is a massive stone, 5 feet 3 inches in length and 10 inches to 15 inches in depth. This lintel and four of the stones forming the jambs are the full thickness of the wall, which here measures 2 feet 8 inches. The stones forming this doorway are of granite, squared on the outer angles and dressed on the face, but they are devoid of any attempt at ornamentation. The doorway in the south wall, with the arched head, was constructed after the tower had been erected blocking up the western entrance. As at Reefert church, there were no openings in the north wall. There is a small round headed window in the south wall of the nave, measuring 2 feet 4 inches in height, with jambs sloping, and measuring externally 8 inches in width at the sill, narrowing to 7 inches at the head, and splayed to 2 feet 1 inch wide internally.

The chancel has two small windows—that in the east, 2 feet 5 inches high, has a semicircular head cut out of a single stone, and is peculiar in having an external projecting hood cut out of the same stone as the head. The jambs of the window slope from 11 inches at the base to 10 inches at the commencement of the curve of the semicircular head. There are sockets for an upright bar in the head and sill. The south window of the church is singular as having an angular head formed of two flat stones, sloping and meeting at the apex of the opening. There are not many examples of this construction in the primitive churches, and it is the only specimen of this kind at Glendalough. (See Fig. 50.) All of the window openings are widely splayed internally, and do not present any indication of having been fitted with window frames or shutters.

The chancel arch is composed of dressed stones properly radiated, the voussoirs or ring stones, fifteen in number, being approximately the same size; the centre or key stone has dropped an inch, but in all other respects the work is secure. The stones of each face are separate, and not bonded together. The jambs are formed of large stones dressed on the face and the external angles squared. The jambs are vertical, and have not an inclination like the doorways. There is a strong resemblance between this arch and those of the gateway and the chancel arch of Reefert church.

The masonry is of an archaic character, and contains many large stones, some of which are 6 feet in length and 18 inches in height. The quoins and dressings are of granite, the remainder of the material is mica schist, except a few granite stones scattered through the walls. A plain grave slab lies outside the south doorway, and another, bearing a small incised cross, is laid in the fence at the entrance steps.

It is recorded that Trinity church was founded by a disciple of St. Kevin in the 7th century, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether any portion of a building of that date is now to be seen in the existing ruin. The similarity between the dimensions of this church and Reefert has been noticed already, and there are other evidences indicating that there was not any great difference in the periods of their erection.

THE MONASTERY OR PRIORY OF ST. SAVIOUR.

(Drawings 51 to 70.)

This is the latest of the ecclesiastical buildings in the valley, and presents features in its details similar to the Romanesque style of the twelfth century. It is said to have been founded and presided over by St. Laurence O'Toole, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin.

The priory is situated on the south bank of the river, three quarters of a mile to the east of the cathedral and Round Tower.

Before it came under the care of the Board of Works, in 1875, the buildings were greatly ruined and buried under heaps of rubbish and tangled vegetation. Brash visited it in 1858, and described the walls as not more than 6 feet in greatest height. There was, therefore, considerable uncertainty in its reconstruction, and the stones of the beautiful east window may not have been placed in correct positions.

The structure consists of a nave and chancel, attached to which is a small block of domestic buildings situated at the north side. The nave is 40 feet 11 inches long and 20 feet 7 inches wide west by 20 feet 3 inches east inside; the side walls being

3 feet 2 inches, the west wall 3 feet 5 inches, and the wall over the chancel arch 3 feet 4 inches thick. (See plan, Fig. 51.) There is but little decoration outside the chancel and its arch, and the only features in the nave are two windows and two doors in the south wall and a door in the north. The existence of two doors in the south wall is unusual. Brash states that he saw the remains of a porch outside the south-east door, and probably this may have been a sacristy approached through this opening; all the doors are without mouldings; the south-east doorway alone retains its arch, which is well cut, and has inclined jambs.

The two south windows are similar to each other in design, but differ in detail; that to the east is the more ornamental (see Fig. 67); it has a large external rebate and internal splay. The clear opening is 3 feet 5 inches high by 11½ inches wide, and the size inside is 6 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 9 inches; the sill being 5 feet 3 inches above the floor. Several stones of the original arch ring remain, and are decorated outside by roll mouldings with rows of pellets between; above the arch is a plain hood chamfered on the under side. The south-western window is somewhat smaller and plainer (see Fig. 68); both have the inner reveals formed of stones separate from those framing the external ope.

The chancel arch is well constructed and effectively decorated. It is 10 feet 4 inches in span and 6 feet 3 inches to the springing, and is of three orders, the outer having a shaft 8 inches in diameter occupying the angle. (See Figs. 52 and 53.) The second order stands back 14 inches and is 10½ inches on the face, and shows a circular shaft 5 inches in diameter. The inner order has a shaft 14 inches diameter projecting 9 inches. All the columns are engaged, and had carved capitals (see Figs. 62 and 63) and bases (see Figs. 64, 65 and 66); all the bases remain undisturbed, as well as two of the capitals on the south side. The third is now missing, but its design is known from Petrie's drawing. Those of the north side are missing.

The bases are interesting examples of the rounded forms and floral scroll work of the Romanesque period; on two of them chevrons appear as well as the step-pattern spirals and a triquetra. The capitals are even more interesting; on the inner is a figure resembling a boat with mast, sail and heads of crew, streamers from it interlace with the hair of human heads placed at the angles; the hair of these heads also interlaces on one side with a triskelion and on the other with a dog-like animal.* On the outer capital are two semicircular frets (Fig. 63), evidently copied from tomb slabs of the Clonmacnoise type. These fret patterns spring from chaplets of leaves and form an effective design. The central capital, which is now missing, but of which a drawing may be seen in Petrie's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, 1845, consisted of that well known but enigmatical design in which two beasts are seen attacking the ears of a human head plied between them.

The outer arch ring of the chancel arch is plain, with chamfered arris and hood moulding. The second has two rows of broad chevrons, having between them a small bead; the soffit has a similar bead. The inner ring has a set of chevrons both on face and soffit; these meet at the angle and form lozenges, in which are a variety of patterns, three being human heads and the others floral and geometrical designs.

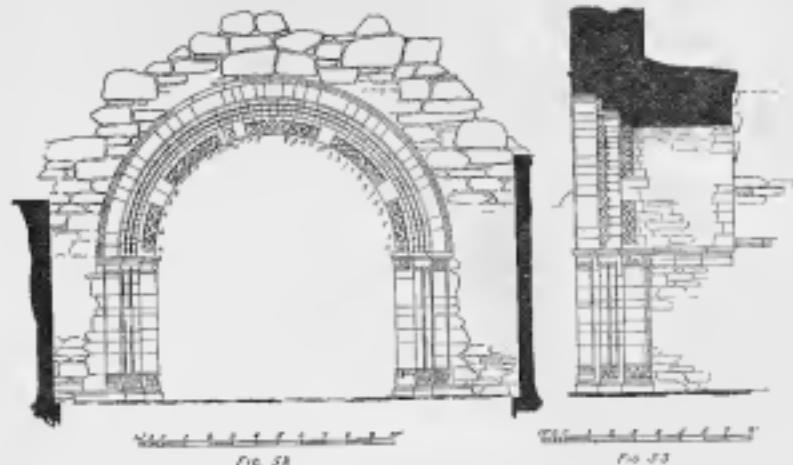
The chancel is 17 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 6 inches, and was formerly covered by a barrel-vault with a chamber over. The side walls are 4 feet and 4 feet 2 inches and the east wall 3 feet 9 inches thick. The string courses at the springing of the vault, which was 12 feet in span, may still be seen. This part has been re-erected.

A double aumbry has been constructed in the south wall of the chancel, each recess being 21 inches wide by 17 inches deep by 20 inches high; there is also a small recess under the chancel arch on the same side; between them is a large recess into which a millstone has been incorrectly built. In the north wall near the east corner there is another recess 15 inches by 15 inches by 17 inches high.

The chief feature of the chancel is the ornamented east window (Fig. 55). It is in two lights, each 3 feet 10½ inches by 9½ inches, separated by a mullion, and having semicircular heads in a single stone. Internally the window splay to 5 feet, and on either side is a recess which leaves 14½ inches as the breadth of the jambs. The jambs probably consisted of seven stones each, of which nine remain. Six of these stones as at present inserted are moulded for the full breadth of 14½ inches, and two for half this width (see drawings 54-57). The stones forming the heads of the jambs and the springing of the arch are unfortunately lost.

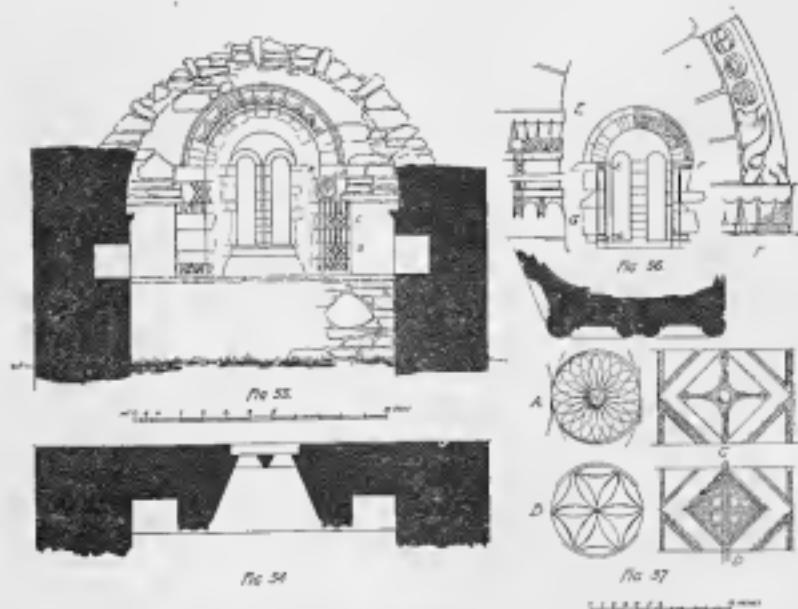
Such of the other arch stones as survive have a roll along the arris and chevrons rounded in section on the face and soffit. The designs carved in the panels of the jambs deserve careful examination, especially those at the bases, one of which shows a

* See figure 161r, page 85.



ST. SAVIOUR'S MONASTERY. CHANCEL ARCH.

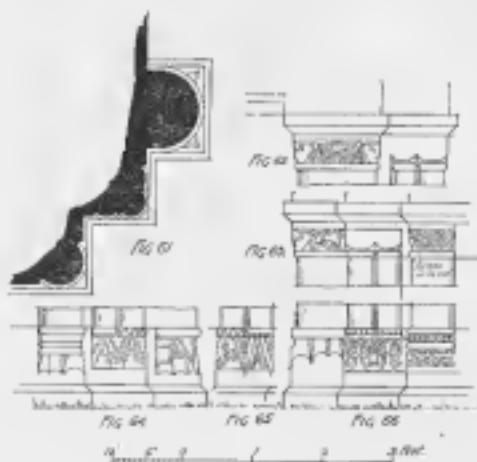
Fig. 52. West elevation. Fig. 53. Cross section, looking north.



ST. SAVIOUR'S MONASTERY.

Fig. 54. Plan of east window and gable. Fig. 55. Cross section of chancel, showing east window. Fig. 56. Exterior elevation and detail of east window.
 Fig. 57. Ornaments and plan of interior jambs.

lion (see Fig. 163a,) and the other two birds pecking a human head (Fig. 163a'). [Externally this window has a small rebate flanked by half-round shafts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with moulded capitals and bases, the former having carving on the bells (see Fig. 56). The arched head which springs from the capitals has a hood moulding, decorated on the under side with pellets 2 inches in diameter worked in different patterns. The arch stones, a few of which have been found on the site and replaced, have chevron ornament arranged so as to form a rich pattern having lozenges containing small ornaments placed alternately on the face and on the arris.



ST. SAVIOUR'S MONASTERY.

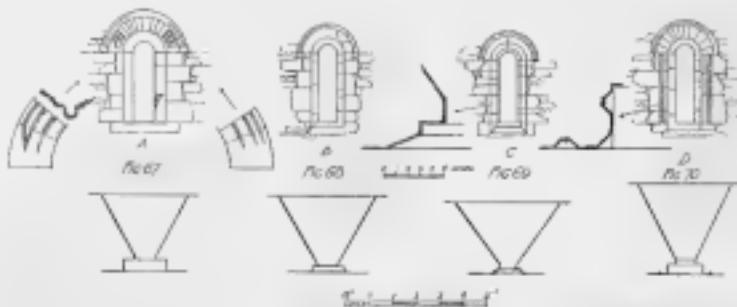
Fig. 61. Section of mouldings of north jamb of chancel arch.

Figs. 62 and 63. Details of capitals.

Figs. 64 to 66. Details of bases.

The apartment to the north has two windows, and a staircase, in the east wall near the chancel, 2 feet wide and roofed with flagstones, communicated with the room which was over the chancel.

This apartment is 18 feet 7 inches from north to south internally, and was a small block placed at right angles to the church at its eastern end, about 16 feet wide inside.



ST. SAVIOUR'S MONASTERY.

Figs. 67 and 68. Plan and exterior elevation of windows in south wall of Church.

Fig. 69. Window in north wall of domestic building.

Fig. 70. Window in east wall of domestic building.

An arrangement of this kind may be seen at the early monastery of Mona Incha, near Roscrea. The windows have a general resemblance to those in the nave, but differ in detail. The eastern window is 3 feet 3 inches high by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and splay to 3 feet 9 inches in width inside. It has an external rebate with 3-inch columns at each side, and a small hood moulding above. The north window is 3 feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and splay to 4 feet 6 inches in width, the external rebate is partly chamfered off to meet the face of the wall, and unlike those of all the other windows is cut out of the solid stone forming the opening. These windows are not now at their proper level. They are shown on drawings (69 and 70).

MEMORIAL SLABS AND CROSSES.

The carved slabs and crosses at Glendalough form an interesting series, and while presenting analogies to those of other ancient ecclesiastical centres in Ireland, have many features peculiar to the locality. The fine workmanship and greater variety seen at Clonmacnois and elsewhere in the central counties are not to be found here for several reasons. The stone of the district, consisting of granite and mica schist, is unsuitable for the minute and intricate patterns which were carved with such skill on sandstone in the localities where that material was readily available. The hardness and coarse grain of the granite prevented its use, and the greater number of the monuments are formed of mica schist. In this stone the slatey cleavage interfered with the close cutting of the lines, and both at the time of execution and afterwards caused portions of the stone to scale off. The few closely worked patterns which exist are greatly weathered, and the sculptors generally confined themselves to work of a bold and simple type. An inspection of the figures, for instance, Nos. 75, 84, 96, shows that these qualities do not render the monuments less effective in appearance. These difficulties tended to increase the size of the slabs, and some of the largest in Ireland may be seen at Glendalough. Many of the modern gravestones also are of unusual dimensions.

The slabs at Clonmacnois are small and irregular in shape, while at Glendalough and Inisaltra they are large and carefully cut to a rectangular or slightly tapering form. The designs have more resemblance to the school of Clonmacnois than to that of Inisaltra, since many consist of crosses with circular centres and semi-circular ends, which is one of the most characteristic of the Clonmacnois types. This design occurs in several degrees of elaboration from the plain cross formed of single lines with slightly splayed ends (Fig. 72), to the more decorative examples in which the lines are multiplied and connected with enclosing frames (Figs. 74, 88).

Other variations are seen in Figs. 84 and 89. Several slabs show the modification in which the cross is formed of an endless band interlaced at the centre and forming loops or triquetras at the extremities of the limbs. Slab No. 75 may be compared with the O'aniel slab at Clonmacnois (see No. 168 in the Board's 75th Annual Report), and with the stones of Marnach at Scattery Island. The principal cross on the fine granite slab (Fig. 98) in the cathedral is intermediate between the above-mentioned types, the double lines forming the band of which the cross is composed forms knots and loops at the extremities of the arms and at the centre forms a circle enclosing a separate pattern. Fig. 99, also in the cathedral, approaches most nearly to the formal Inisaltra type of ringed cross rising from a base or calvary, and is probably later than most of the other slabs. No. 100, which lies beside it, is decorated with scroll foliage of classical outline, and recalls several of the latest slabs at Inisaltra.

The use of circles, often concentric, is a feature of the decoration of the Glendalough monuments. Fig. 71, at Teampul-na-Skellig, is a good example of this. Circles are also prominent on the unique slab on the floor of St. Kevin's Church, illustrated in Fig. 102, which bears a pattern of four saltires with circular centres and extremities. No other is known like it, but a cross of similar form is carved on the soffit of the doorway of St. Mary's Church, illustrated in Fig. 12a. Five slabs bearing inscriptions are recorded from Glendalough in Petrie's *Christian Inscriptions*. Only one of these now exists (see Fig. 98). It lies in the chancel of the cathedral as mentioned above, and is now greatly injured by the weather. The inscriptions on it, of which there are two, could hardly be recovered without the assistance of Petrie's description, but with it they are quite recognisable. They read *Opi vo Maccoit* and *Opi vo Diarmait* that is, "a prayer for Maccois" and "a prayer for Diarmait." It was unusual in the tenth and eleventh centuries for one stone to commemorate two persons, and in this case the individuals have not been satisfactorily identified.

Another inscribed stone (Fig. 101) was discovered at Reefert Church when that building became vested, and the rubbish surrounding it was cleared away. This slab bears a cross with a circular centre, looped arms, and upper and lower extremities containing triquetras. An inscription reading *Opi vo Bresal* "a prayer for Bressal," and followed by the Greek letters alpha and omega, *Jesu(s) Christo*. The identity of this Bressal is uncertain. The letters alpha and omega have only been found on two other stones in Ireland. One of these existed at Glendalough before the year 1830, and was drawn by Petrie, but is now lost; Petrie's drawing is reproduced below.* The stone bore a cross with circular centre and semicircular ends, and was

* See *Journal R. S. of Antiquaries (Ireland)* for the full rendering of the inscription.

inscribed *Oit uo Coippe Mac Cathail* "a prayer for Cairbre Mac Cathail." The interest of this inscription lies in the fact that the patronymic is given, thus enabling the person commemorated to be identified with reasonable certainty. The *Annals of the Four Masters* record, under the year 1013, the death of Cairbre, the son of Cathail, anchorite of Glendalough. The third stone with the Greek alpha and omega is found as an upright slab at the remains in Church Island, Waterville, Co. Kerry, which are vested in the Board. A drawing of this stone also is given. The *XPS* (Christus) inscription on the 9th century St. Beretchert slab may be included as a fourth specimen of Greek lettering on stone.

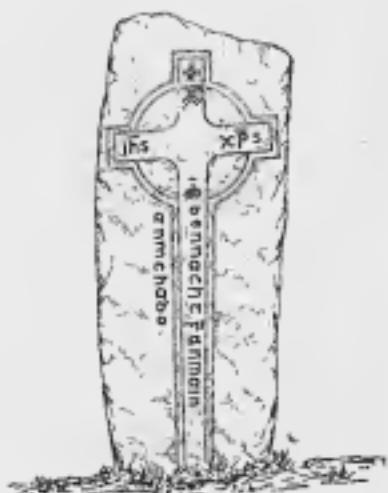
Small sepulchral crosses, not incised, but cut out of the solid stone, are characteristic of the district of Glendalough. Fig. 76 is a good example.

The ancient form of burial monument in use consisted of a recumbent slab with a small erect cross or slab placed at the west end or head of the grave, and often set in a socket. Sometimes one or other, rarely both, were carved. Monuments of this kind may be examined at Reefert and St. Mary's Church, where ancient graves have not been disturbed by modern interments.

Some of the crosses at Glendalough are terminal and commemorative rather than



Slab with Irish and Greek lettering, formerly at Reefert Church, but now lost. From Petrie's drawing, made before 1830.



Slab with Irish and Greek lettering at Church Island, near Waterville, Co. Kerry.

sepulchral, but owing to changes in their surroundings and re-erection it is not always easy to decide between these purposes. Figs. 80, 81, 82, placed beside the old pilgrims' road through the valley, as well as several rude crosses on cairns in the fields between the lakes, very probably marked stations for pilgrims. The "market cross," which stood on the road in front of the Royal Hotel, may have formed an important station, and only took its present name from the markets afterwards held near it. This is now in St. Kevin's Church, and is illustrated in Figs. 104-107.

"St. Kevin's Cross," in the graveyard (Fig. 21a), stands on the boundary of the ancient burial ground and marked its eastern limit; a similar but now shorter cross (Fig. 86), placed on a grave at the west end of the "Priest's House," may have marked its western side. Some of the crosses at Reefert (Figs. 77, 78, 79) may have been boundary or station crosses, but they are now surrounded by graves, and are probably detached from their original purpose and position.

LIST OF MEMORIAL SLABS AND CROSSES.

At Teampul-na-Skellig.

Fig. 71.—A rough Latin cross of mica schist, 3 feet 9 inches high, decorated on the west side with an incised cross rising from a base consisting of four squares placed

one inside another, and having concentric circles at the centre and at the extremities of the arms. All the markings on crosses are symbolic. The circle has a spiritual significance while the square is worldly, and is frequently used to denote the connexion of the person commemorated with the particular locality of which he was possibly a native.

At Breefort Church.

Fig. 72.—A rough slab of mica schist, 4 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, incised with a single line cross having small triangular ends. It is situated in the graveyard, about 24 feet north-east of the church.

Fig. 73.—A rectangular slab of mica schist, 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, incised with a two line cross having a circular centre and semicircular ends, and placed in a double lined frame. It is broken into three pieces, and lies close to the north-west angle of the church.

Fig. 74.—A rectangular slab of mica schist, 5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet, incised with a cross similar to the last, but formed of six fine lines. The surface has scaled away in many places. It lies to the south of the church.

Fig. 75.—A rectangular slab of mica schist, 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, carved with a cross formed of one endless hand, which is interlaced and surrounded by a circle at the centre, and is worked into triquetras at the extremities. It lies about 40 feet west of the church.

Fig. 76.—A rude cross of mica schist, 2 feet 7 inches high, having on the side a small plain cross in a rectangular frame, the upright stem being extended to the ground. It is placed at the west end of a grave north of the chancel.

Fig. 77.—Fragments of a cross of mica schist, about 5 feet high, having a recessed ring and rolls in the hollows (compare Fig. 97.) It stands 40 feet west of the church.

Fig. 78.—A cross of mica schist, 3 feet 8 inches high, having a massive base and a head which shows the complete ring, and has in the centre a Greek cross formed of circular curves.

Fig. 79.—A ringed cross of mica schist, 7 feet 2 inches high, fixed in a large base, and having the west side of the head decorated with an elaborate circular pattern, consisting of a Greek cross formed of one continuous hand and surrounded by two rings. The circular centre of this cross contains a design similar to the triskelion (see Board's 75th Annual Report—Slabs of Clonmacnoise), but having two arms only, and the triangular ends contain triquetras. In the quarters are interlaced knots; three of these are similar, and consist of single hands with four loops each. The fourth is formed of two oval hands interlaced. This cross stands near the south-east angle of the chancel.

Fig. 79a.—The design on Fig. 79, but drawn to double the scale.

Roadside Crosses.

Fig. 80.—An upright slab or pillar, 3 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 3 inches by 11 inches, carved on the south side with a rough Latin cross in relief. Beside it on the dexter side is a small sunk cross of the same shape. There may, perhaps, have been a similar one on the sinister side, but if so it has scaled off. This stone is a short distance east of the Royal Hotel, at the junction of the road to Glendassan.

Fig. 81. A cross of mica schist, 2 feet 6 inches high, carved with a singular pattern consisting of grooves forming a saltire in the centre, and on the arms panels whose sides correspond in direction to the lines of the saltire. It is on a low mound in a field between the road and the lower lake.

Fig. 82.—A Latin cross, 5 feet 8 inches high, cut out of mica schist, and having one arm broken off. The only ornament consists of circular hollows at the angles of the intersection. It stands in a field between the road and the river near the bridge at the upper lake. Both of these crosses are in the line of the ancient "Pilgrims' Road," now almost obliterated.

In the Graveyard.

Fig. 83.—A curious little slab of mica schist, 1 foot 4 inches high by 12 inches wide, and 2 inches thick. On the west side a Greek cross of two lines, with hollow angles, is incised. A small hole is pierced through near the centre. It stands about 20 feet west of the Round Tower.

Fig. 84.—A slightly tapering slab of hard schist, 6 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, incised with a single line cross in a single line frame. The cross has a small diamond-shaped centre and triangular ends. There are two short cross bars in addition, the upper is plain and the lower has circular ends. It is placed at the north-east angle of the "Priest's House."

Fig. 85.—A rough slab of mica schist, 5 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, incised with a two line Latin cross having hollowed angles. The cross does not occupy more than two-thirds of the slab. It is about 6 feet from the south-west angle of the cathedral.

Fig. 86.—A ringed cross of granite mica schist, 3 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet 6 inches wide. It is unlike the sepulchral crosses, and may have marked the boundary of the ancient graveyard. It now stands on a modern grave at the west end of the "Priest's House." The shaft was longer than at present, and it seems to have been broken before it was utilised for marking a modern grave. St. Kevin's Cross is illustrated in Fig. 21a, *Supra*.

At St. Mary's Church.

Fig. 87.—A tapering slab of mica schist, 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, incised, with a single line panel, containing a single line cross with small triangular ends (compare Fig. 72). The base and the top corner are broken. It lies outside the south wall of the chancel.

Fig. 88.—A tapering slab of mica schist, 5 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 11 inches, incised with a two line border, containing a three line cross having a circular centre and semi-circular ends (compare Figs. 73, 74, 94). It is placed in the chancel.

Fig. 89.—The lower portion of a slightly tapering slab of mica schist, now 3 feet 10½ inches long by 2 feet 1½ inches wide. On it is a two line frame, containing a two line cross-potent with a square centre and base formed of spirals curving outwards. The other extremities are expanded into rectangles as usual in crosses of this design. It is placed in the chancel near the slab illustrated in Fig. 88.

Fig. 90.—A rough erect slab, 3 feet 0 inches high by 1 foot 5 inches wide by 4 inches thick, fixed in a socket, and carved in relief on the east face with a Latin cross having the arms slightly tilted upwards. It is about 20 feet west of the church.

Fig. 91.—A slab very similar to the last, and also carved in relief, but rather narrower in width, and having a cross with slightly enlarged centre. It is placed about 8 feet north of the church, and measures 3 feet high by 14 inches wide and 3 inches thick.

Fig. 92.—A rough cross of mica slate 1 foot 9 inches high, the arms of which expand slightly towards the ends. It is fixed in a socket and stands 10 feet west of the church.

Slabs Near St. Kevin's Church.

Fig. 93.—A rough slab of mica schist, 5 feet 2 inches long by 2 feet 0 inches wide. In the centre is a small Latin cross in relief. The stone is near the north-west corner of the church.

Fig. 94.—Part of a granite slab now 3 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 11½ inches, incised with a three line cross having a circular centre and semicircular ends (compare Fig. 88), surrounded by a double line frame. It is placed against the south wall of the sacristy.

Fig. 95.—A rectangular slab of mica schist, 5 feet 9 inches long by 5 feet 2 inches wide, incised with a cross formed of an endless band, and having a plain circular centre and two loops at each extremity. Surrounding the cross is a frame of one line with hollowed out angles. This slab lies a few feet north of the church.

Fig. 96.—An erect slab of mica schist, 4 feet 10 inches high by 2 feet 5 inches wide, with a ringed cross carved in relief on the face. The cross is of Latin form, and the limbs expand slightly towards the ends. It is leaning against the north wall of the church.

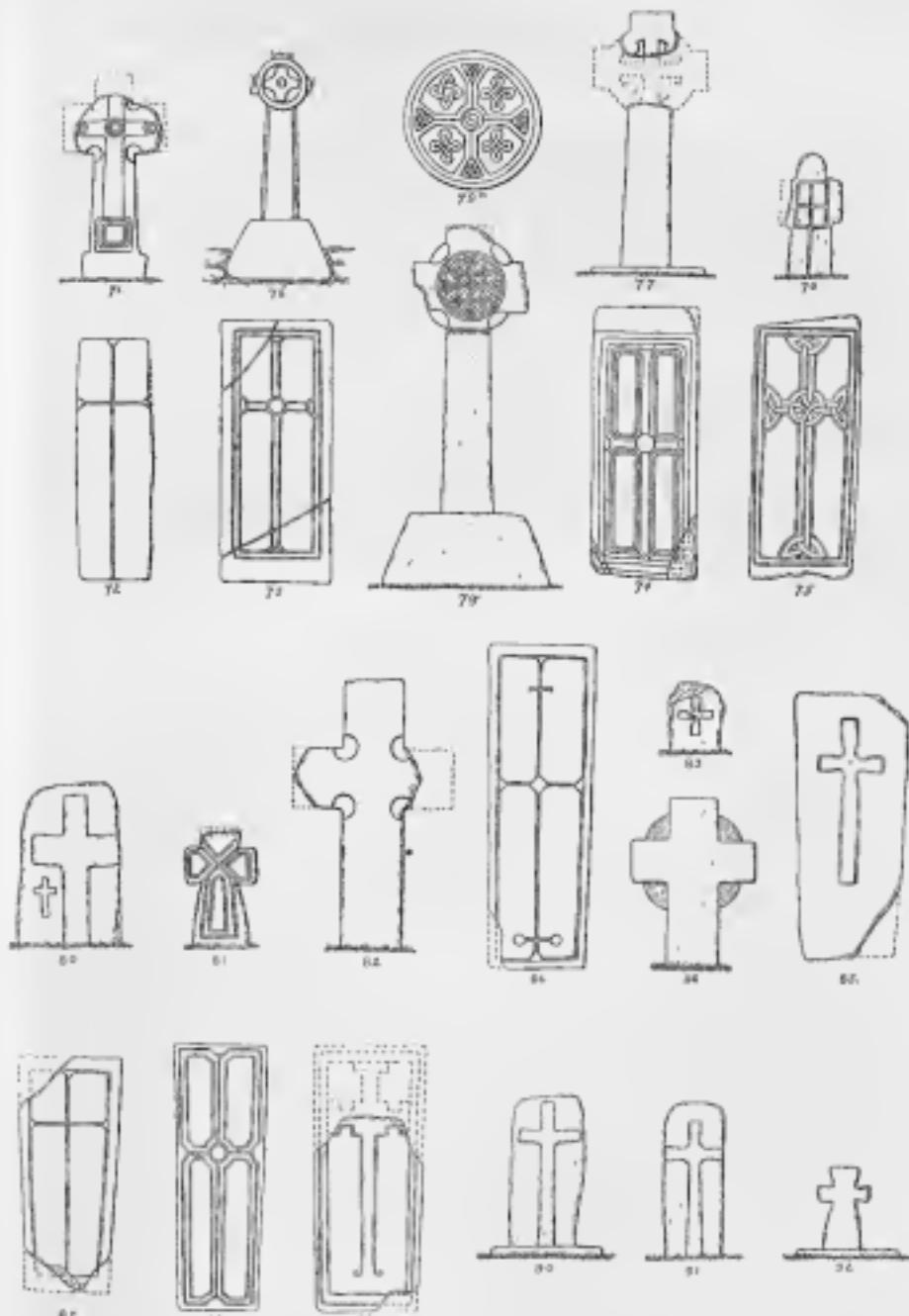
MEMORIAL SLABS AND CROSSES AT GLENDALOUGH. Figs. 71 to 92. (Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

Fig. 71. Cross at Teampul-na-Skellig. Figs. 72 to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. Slabs and crosses at Reefsert Church. Figs. 80 to 82. Roadside crosses. Figs. 83 to 86. Slabs and crosses in the graveyard. Figs. 87 to 92. Slabs and crosses at St. Mary's Church. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fig. 97.—A massive slab of granite, 7 feet 1 inch by 3 feet 2 inches, now broken in two, carved in relief, with a rectangular panel containing a double ringed cross, one of which has semicircles projecting inside the segments of the ring.

Inside the Cathedral.

Fig. 98.—A slightly tapering slab of granite, 7 feet 3 inches long by 3 feet 3½ inches at the head and 2 feet 10 inches at the foot. It is broken in two and greatly weathered, but the design is one of the most striking of its kind. In the centre is a cross formed of an endless band which forms triquetras at the sides, and at the head and base knots, which are derived from the triquetra by the addition of an extra loop. The centre is circular, and contains a separate pattern consisting of four simple knots formed on a single band. In the two upper spaces are Greek crosses in circles, one of which has carved and the other angular expansions at the centre and extremities. The lower spaces contain inscriptions in Irish already given which read "a prayer for Darmat" and "a prayer for Macoils." This stone is the only one here which commemorates more than one person. It lies in the north-east corner of the chancel.

Fig. 99.—The central portion of a tapering slab of mica schist, now 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 2 inches. On it is a single line frame containing a ringed cross of two lines, with a pointed and looped top. The base, which is broken off, probably took the form of a step or socket. This slab is placed against the north wall of the chancel.

Fig. 100.—The upper part of a rectangular slab of mica schist, now 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, divided longitudinally into three panels, the sides narrow and plain and the centre containing a design of scroll foliage branching from a stem. Such patterns were used as early as the 6th century in Italy. This stone adjoins that shown in Fig. 99.

In St. Kevin's Church.

(Drawings 101 to 159.)

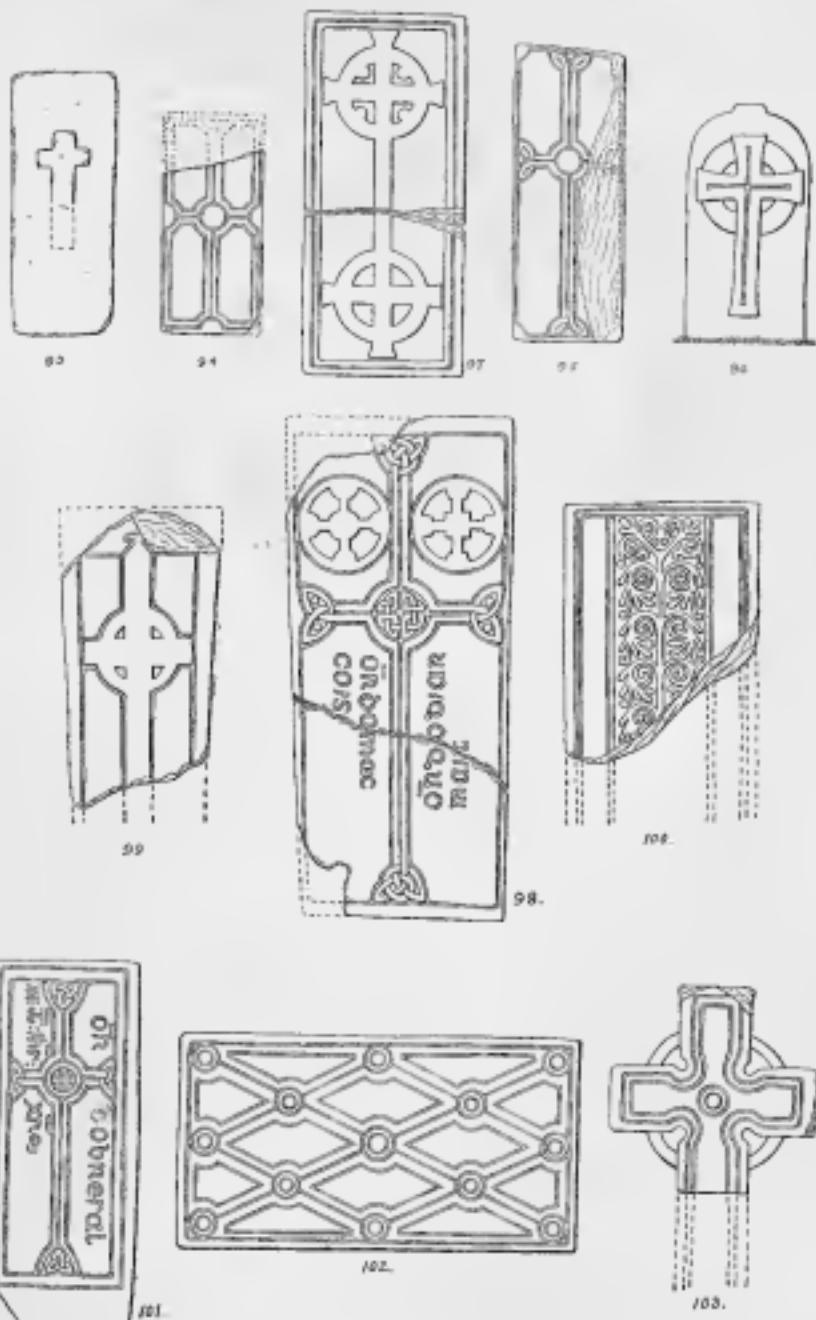
(The Roman Numbers are those marked on the stones.)

I. A rectangular slab of mica schist, 5 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, carved with a cross having expanded centre and ends. The former shows traces of a crosslet and the latter contain triquetras. At the upper and lower extremities the triquetras are separate, and at the sides they are a continuation of the band forming the cross. Along the dexter side is the inscription *Og Do Bheارai*, "a prayer for Bresal," and along the sinister the Greek letters, Alpha and Omega (Jes. Chrs.). This stone was brought from Reefsert church where it was found in 1875. (See Fig. 101.)

II. A rectangular slab of mica schist, 5 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 1½ inches, incised with an uncommon design consisting of four saltires of three lines, with circular centres and terminations. They are arranged so as to form a continuous pattern over the entire surface. This stone is said to have been brought from Reefsert church. (See Fig. 102.) It may have been an altar front.

III. The head of a granite cross, 3 feet by 3 feet by 9 inches thick, with a solid recessed ring and hallowed angles. Two small concentric circles occupy the centre and two incised lines form mouldings round the cross and emphasize the outline. (Fig. 103.)

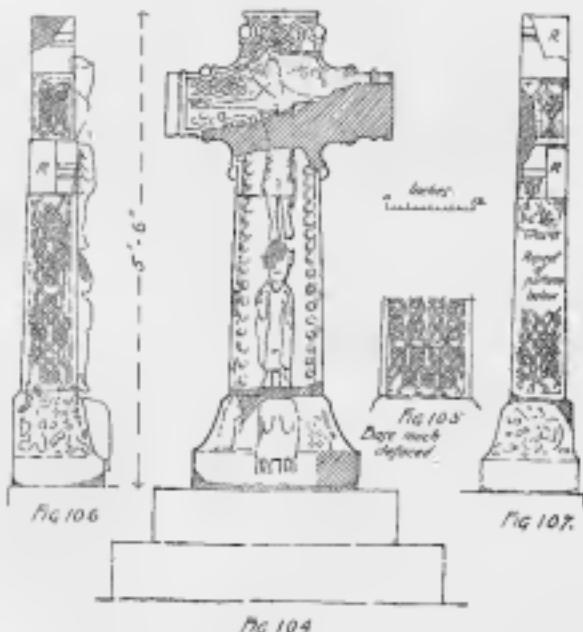
IV. The large granite cross, usually called the "Market cross," 5 feet 6½ inches in height by 2 feet 7½ inches in width across the arms, and 9 inches thick. It has no ring, but the angles where the arms intersect the shaft are rounded off, and there are small rolls at the ends of these curves, eight in all. The crucifixion is carved in relief on the front; the figure is draped in a short kilt-like garment, and has the arms extended horizontally and the head inclined and crowned. The space around is filled by interlaced knots and there are rows of large pellets along the edges of the shaft. Below the crucifixion is the figure of an ecclesiastic in long robes, on the back of the cross a stiff floral pattern occupies the head (see Fig. 105a), and a design of serpents interlaced in figure-of-eight knots is carved on the shaft below. The edges of the shaft and the end of one arm are ornamented with animal interlacements, one of which is shown in Fig. 107a, which suggest the eleventh century as the probable date of the monument. The end of the second arm is much injured, but seems to have on it a pattern of small diamond-shaped panels containing either floral designs or interlacements. The worn condition of the base obscures the patterns on it, there



MEMORIAL SLABS AND CROSSES AT GLENDALOUGH. Figs. 93 to 103.

Figs. 93 to 97. Slabs near St. Kevin's Church. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$. Figs. 98 to 100. Slabs in the Cathedral. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$. Figs. 101 to 103. Slabs and cross in St. Kevin's Church. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

are, however, two small figures in relief to be seen on the front and a zoomorphic interlace on the back. This cross originally stood on the road in front of the Royal Hotel, and was removed to give more room for traffic, it has been erected in St. Kevin's church for preservation. (See Figs. 104, 5, 6, 7.)



CARVED CROSS. ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH.

Fig. 104, front view. Fig. 105, detail enlarged. Fig. 106 and 107, side views. R indicates insertions.



Fig. 105a



Fig. 107a

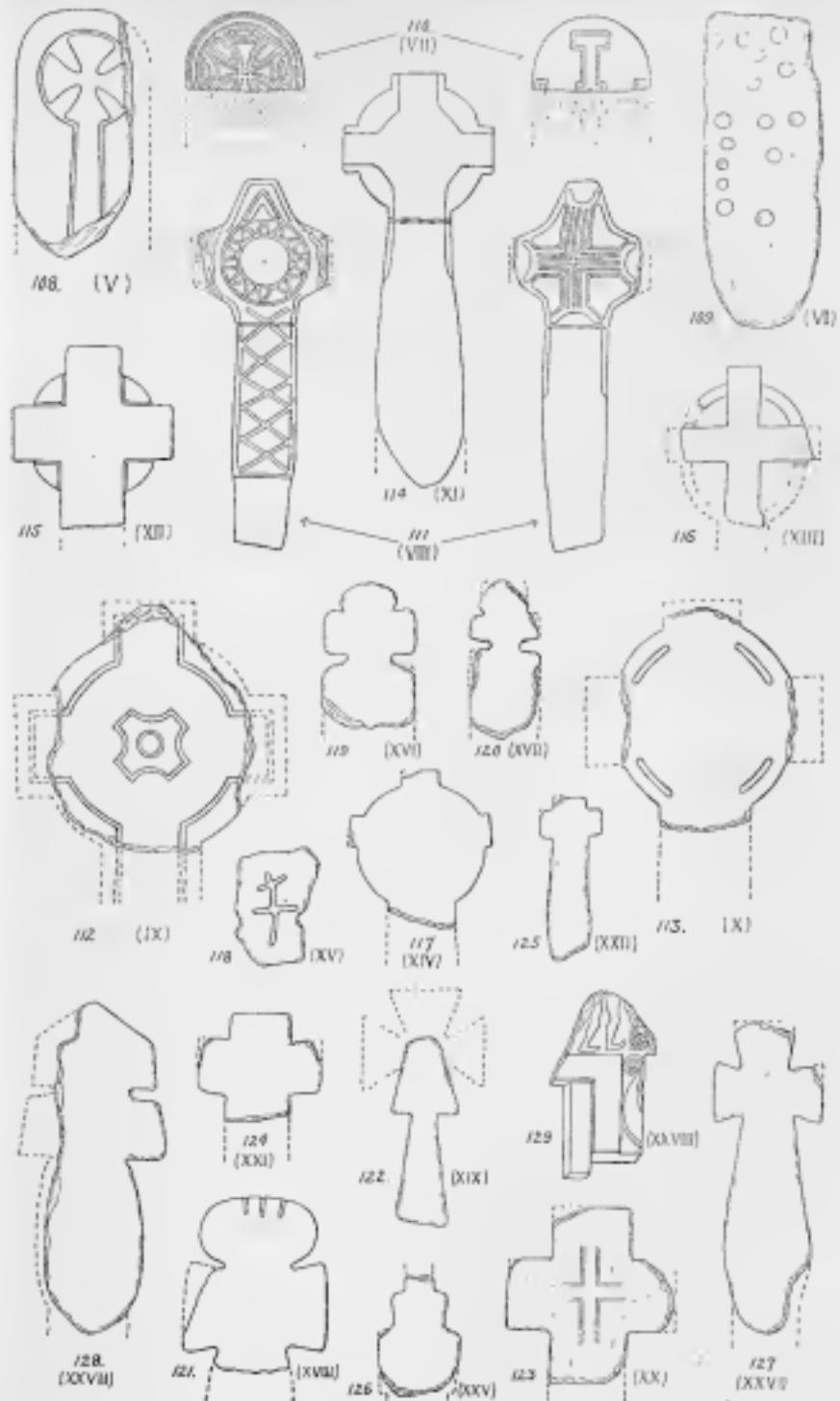
CARVED CROSS. ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH.

Fig. 105a. Detail of floral ornaments on back of cross.

Fig. 107a. Enlarged detail of Zoomorphic pattern shown on Fig. 107. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

V. An erect slab of mica schist, 1 foot 10 inches by 10 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with rounded top, incised with a Latin cross formed by placing a Greek cross with splayed ends on a long stem. (Fig. 108.)

VI. A rough slab of mica schist, 2 feet 4 inches by 10 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, having fifteen small cup marks irregularly scattered over the face. (These are probably due to weathering; similar cups are found on other stones of the same geological formation.) (Fig. 109.)



MEMORIAL SLABS AND CROSSES AT GLENDALOUGH.

Figs. 108 to 129. Slabs and crosses preserved in St. Kevin's Church.
(The Roman numbers are those marked on the stones.)

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

VII. The rounded top of an erect slab of compact mica slate, bearing on the front a Greek cross of circular arcs surrounded by two circular bands, and on the back the upper part of a two line cross-potent with a square centre. (Fig. 110.)

VIII. A ringed cross of mica slate (broken in two), 2 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 12 inches by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. On the front is a circular band in relief carved with plain zigzag pattern, above which is an upright chevron. Round the edge is a small rebate and on the shaft a plain lattice of five compartments. On the back is a Greek cross of four bands, mitred together at the centre and finishing in crescent shaped ends. (Fig. 111.)

IX. The central portion of a large cross head of mica schist, 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 5 inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. In the centre is a small circle surrounded by a Greek cross placed diagonally, and shaped as a square with the angles hollowed out in curves. (Fig. 112.)

X. The central portion of a cross head of mica schist, 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches thick. It is plain, with the exception of curved lines which mark out the quadrants of the ring. (Fig. 113.)

XI. A cross of mica schist, 3 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The ring is solid and a plain cross with rounded angles is carved in slight relief. The head is separated from the shaft. (Fig. 114.)

XII. The head of a cross of mica schist, 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The ring is marked off from the cross proper by incised lines, partly worn away. (Fig. 115.)

XIII. The head of a small cross of mica schist, 1 foot 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The lower segments of the ring are broken, and the intersection of the cross is above the centre of the ring. This is the only cross with a pierced ring now to be found at Glendalough. (Fig. 116.)

XIV. The head of a small cross of mica schist, 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The ring is not separated from the cross by any incision, and the arms are slightly tilted and are placed above the centre of the ring. (Fig. 117.)

XV. The central portion of a small rude cross of mica schist, 1 foot 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 foot 1 inch by 2 inches thick; a small Greek cross is incised on each face. One of these crosses has another smaller cross at the upper extremity. (Fig. 118.)

XVI. The head of a rude cross, 1 foot 2 inches by 9 inches by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, formed by cutting four notches in a slab of mica schist. (Fig. 119.)

XVII. The head of a rude cross, 1 foot 2 inches by 6 inches by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, formed by cutting four notches in a slab of mica schist, somewhat similar to No. XVI. (Fig. 120.)

XVIII. The head of a rude cross, 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 1 inch by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, formed as No. XVII., but having the upper end rounded, and incised with three short vertical lines. (Fig. 121.)

XIX. The lower portion of a cross of mica schist, 1 foot 6 inches by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. This cross consisted of a tapering shaft supporting a head formed of four limbs; which expanded towards the ends. The upper and side limbs are missing. (Fig. 122.)

XX. The head of a plain Latin cross of mica schist, 1 foot 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 foot 2 inches by 2 inches thick, incised on one side with a plain double line cross, now almost worn away. (Fig. 123.)

XXI. The head of a plain Latin cross of mica schist, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches thick. (Fig. 124.)

XXII. The head of a small plain cross of mica schist, 1 foot 2 inches by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. (Fig. 125.)

XXIII. The head of a small plain cross of mica schist, 1 foot 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, similar to No. XXII.

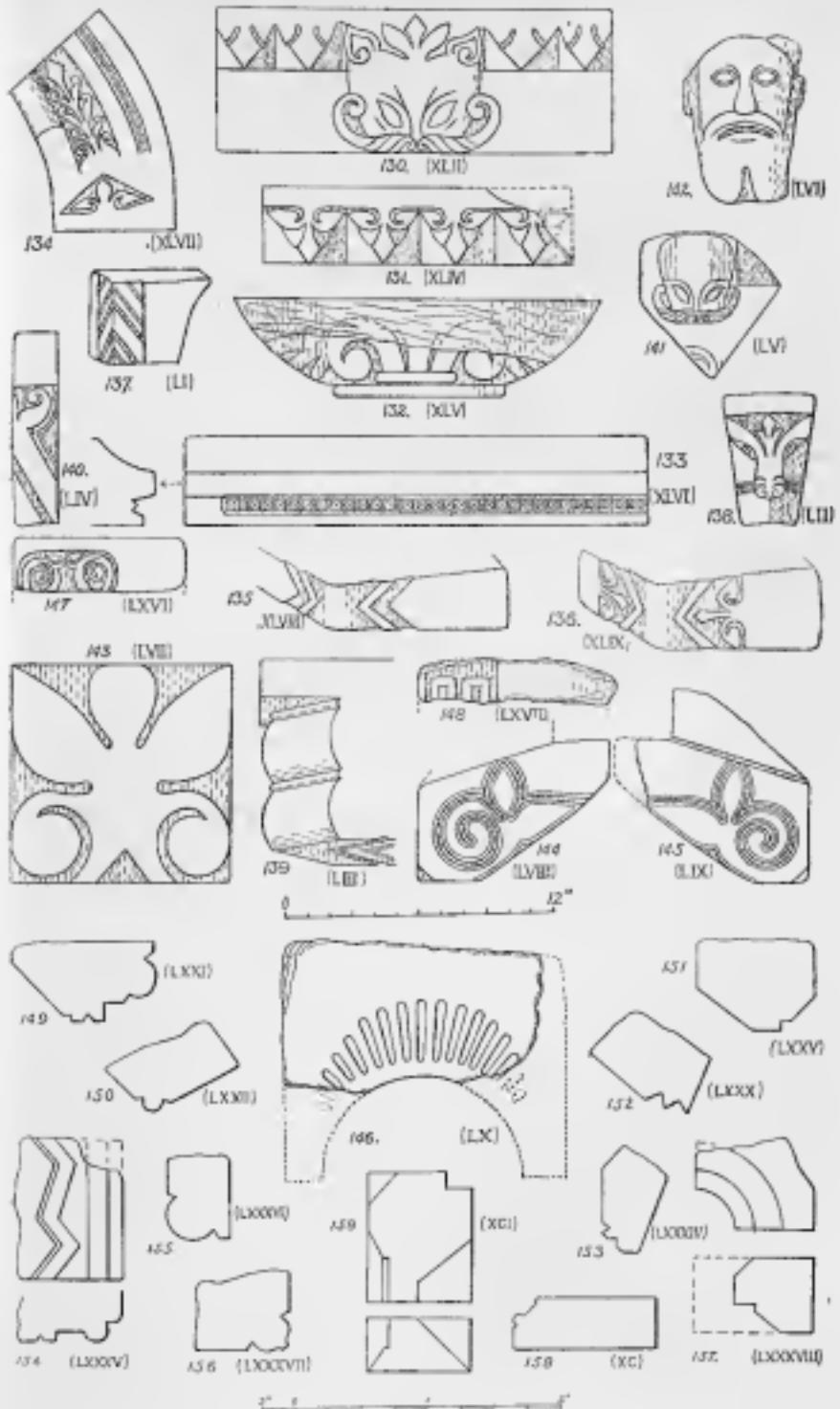
XXIV. The lower portion of a small cross of mica schist, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, similar to No. XXV.

XXV. The lower portion of a small cross of mica schist, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch thick. (Fig. 126.)

XXVI. A plain cross of mica schist, 2 feet 3 inches by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The limbs expand slightly towards the ends and the shaft tapers. Fig 127.

XXVII. A plain cross resembling No. XXVI., 2 feet 6 inches by 10 inches by 2 inches thick. One arm is missing. (Found at the west end of St. Kevin's church in 1912). (Fig. 128.)

XXVIII. A carved fragment of uncertain allocation, 1 foot 4 inches by 8 inches



CARVED STONES PRESERVED IN St. KEVIN'S CHURCH.

Figs. 130 to 145, and 147-8. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$. Figs. 146 and 149 to 159. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.
(The Roman numbers are those marked on the stones.)

by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. It shows portion of a flat band in relief, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, turned at right angles. Inside the angles of this band the stone forms a rebate, above the band are the legs of a human figure, the remainder is broken away. Portions of interlaced and spiral designs appear at the side. (Fig. 129.)

XLII. Portion of a cornice, 1 foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, carved with a line of fleurs-de-lis and a grotesque head. (Fig. 130.)

XLIII. Portion of a cornice or string course, 1 foot 1 inch in width, 3 inches in height and 1 foot in depth. The edge is carved into fleurs-de-lis with angular notches between. Similar to No. XLIV. (Fig. 131.)

XLIV. Portion of a cornice or string course, 1 foot 2 inches in width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and 1 foot 3 inches in depth. The edge is carved with a fleur-de-lis at intervals, similar to but slightly larger than those on No. XLIII. Fig. (131.)

XLV. A carved stone, 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 1 foot 2 inches in depth, with traces of a floral pattern on a bevelled edge which is returned at the ends. It may have been a capital or impost. (Fig. 132.)

XLVI. Portion of a hood or dripstone, 1 foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 11 inches in depth. The upper side is weathered and the lower member is carved with a fillet and a row of square pellets. (Fig. 133.)

XLVII. The springing voussoir of an arch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, 10 inches in height and 8 inches in depth. On the face is carved a small pattern of three leaves and above it a band of floral ornament. Outside of this is a row of small pellets, and inside a roll $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, to form a chevron on the soffit. (Fig. 134.)

XLVIII. A voussoir 8 inches in width, 2 inches in height and 11 inches in depth, carved with narrow chevrons on front and soffit. The mouldings agree with those in the arch of the "Priest's House." (Fig. 135.)

XLIX. Another voussoir of the same kind, 8 inches in width, 3 inches in height and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. It is carved both in front and soffit with a chevron and a floral pattern of three leaves. (Fig. 136.)

L. Portion of the hood moulding of the arch of the "Priest's House," 2 inches in width, 4 inches in height, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, carved with narrow chevrons, each of which fits into the one above it. (Fig. 137.)

LII. A voussoir, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 12 inches in depth, carved with a conventionalized animal head on the front and with a chevron on the soffit. (Fig. 138.)

LIII. A voussoir with sharply pointed chevrons on the front. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. It corresponds with the stones in the second ring of the chancel arch of St. Saviour's Monastery. (Fig. 139.)

LIV. An incomplete voussoir, 8 inches in width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 7 inches in depth, carved with portion of a chevron and scroll pattern. It is similar to the pattern in the third or inner ring of the chancel arch of St. Saviour's Monastery. (Fig. 140.)

LV. A triangular shaped stone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, 7 inches in height, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. It is carved with a grotesque head similar to that on No. XLII. (Fig. 141.)

LVI. A stone, 5 inches in width, 8 inches in height, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, carved into the shape of a human head with moustache and beard. In the back is a mortice 2 inches in width, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 5 inches in depth. This stone was probably the finial of an arch or doorway. (Fig. 142.)

LVII. A rectangular stone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 5 inches in depth, carved with a cusped, foliated design of five leaves. (Fig. 143.)

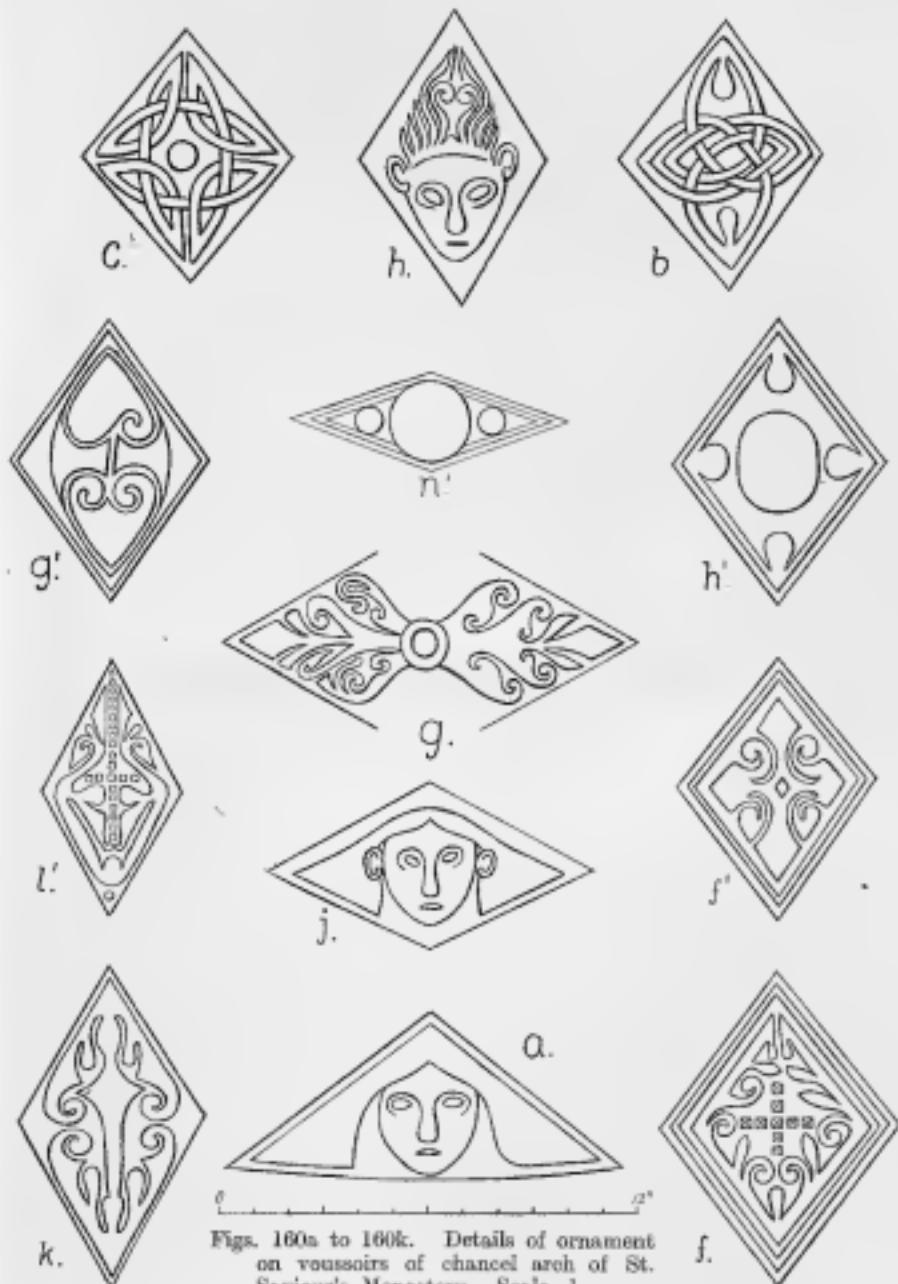
LVIII. A wedge-shaped stone, 9 inches in width, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. On the front is a carved pattern, one wing of which is coiled in a spiral and the other stretched out along the narrow part of the stone. (Fig. 144.)

LIX. A similar stone, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 5 inches in depth. This stone is more injured than No. LVIII., but with it probably formed the head of a window or other opening, about 12 inches in width. (Fig. 145.)

LX. Portion of a semicircular head, 1 foot 11 inches in width, 1 foot 2 inches in height, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. It has a series of shallow radiating grooves. The cap was about 1 foot 6 inches in width, and the head was cut in one stone. (Fig. 146.)

LXVI. Portion of a base or capital, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. It is carved on two adjacent sides with parts of finely cut scroll patterns. (Fig. 147.)

LXVIII. An irregular fragment, 9 inches in width, 2 inches in height, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches



Figs. 160a to 160k. Details of ornament on voussoirs of chancel arch of St. Saviour's Monastery. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Figs. 161r' and 161s'. Detail of ornament on capitals of pilasters of chancel arch of St. Saviour's Monastery. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

in depth. On one edge is a fragment of square fret pattern or panel. It was found at Teampul-na-Skellig in 1912. (Fig. 148.)

LXXI. A stone from a splayed jamb, 10 inches in width, 10 inches in height, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, having a roll $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter on the arris, and fillets on the face and reveal. (Fig. 149.)

LXXII. Portion of a splayed jamb, 6 inches in width, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 10 inches in depth, with a roll $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter on the arris. (Fig. 150.)

LXXV. A stone which formed part of a jamb, 9 inches in width, 4 inches in height, and 10 inches in depth. It is rebated $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 inch wide, and the adjacent angles are chamfered. (Fig. 151.)

LXXX. A stone, 7 inches in width, 6 inches in height, and 10 inches in depth, having an angular fillet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, worked in a groove on the arris. (Fig. 152.)

LXXXIV. A voussoir, 12 inches in width, 6 inches in height, and 5 inches in depth. The arris is chamfered for a breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and two V grooves are cut on the chamfer. The moulding matches that of the outer face of the east window of the cathedral. (Fig. 153.)

LXXXV. A carved stone, 9 inches in width, 13 inches in height, and 7 inches in depth, with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch roll along the arris, and with chevrons on the front and reveal. See elevation and section. (Fig. 154.)

LXXXVI. A voussoir, 6 inches in width, 1 foot 3 inches in height, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. The arris is moulded into a 4-inch roll. It is the same as the outer ring of the chancel arch of the cathedral. (Fig. 155.)

LXXXVII. A voussoir, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, 6 inches in height, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. Along the arris is a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch roll bearing a fillet. (Fig. 156.)

LXXXVIII. A stone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, which formed half of an arched window head. The ope was 7 inches in breadth. The outer arris is chamfered, and the inner is both rebated and chamfered. See section and elevation. (Fig. 157.)

XC. A rectangular plinth, 10 inches in width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 1 foot 1 inch in depth. Two adjacent edges are moulded into a chamfer between two beads. (Fig. 158.)

XCI. A rectangular plinth, 9 inches in width, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 1 foot in depth. Three of the upper angles are bevelled off, and the fourth is rebated. (Fig. 159.)

DETAIL OF CARVING ON THE CHANCEL ARCH AND EAST WINDOW AT ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

(Drawings Nos. 160a to 163x'.)

The priory of St. Saviour's exhibits a remarkable series of ornamental carvings. The designs are confined to the chancel arch and the east window. The inner ring of the chancel arch is decorated with chevrons on the face and soffit, which meet on the arris, and enclose between them a row of small diamond-shaped panels with carved designs. Much of the carving is now defaced, but what remains shows a great variety of motif. The more interesting examples are drawn in Figs. 160a to 163x, and lettered according to their position as shown on the elevation of the arch (Fig. 52). The plain letters denote those on the north or left hand side quadrant, and the dotted letters those on the south. The capitals and bases of the pilasters are also carved, and are shown in Figs. 61 to 66. Several of the designs are drawn on a larger scale in Figs. 161r to 162t. The patterns illustrated include a conventional treatment of foliage and animal forms, also interlacing work, and several examples consisting chiefly of crosses, circles, and other geometrical combinations, which are characteristic of the ornament at Glendalough.

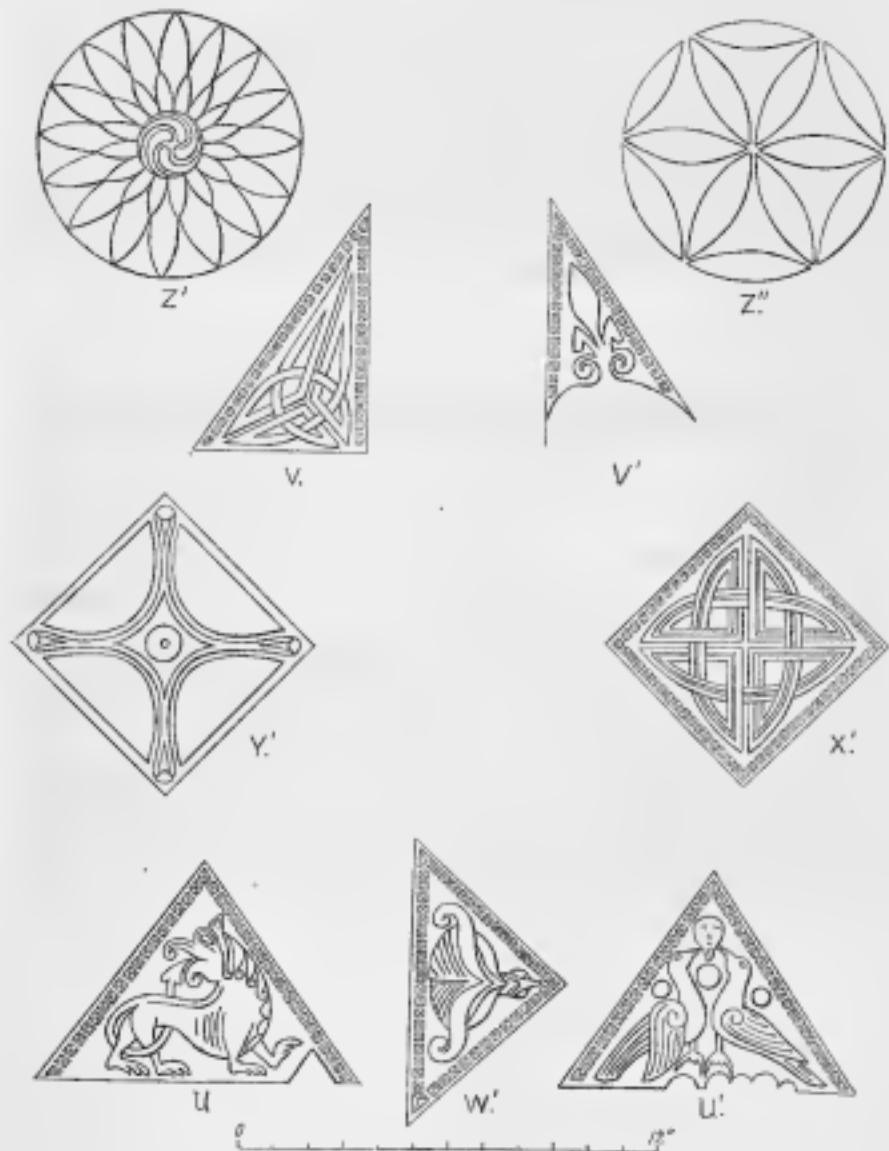
Designs on the Chancel Arch.

160 a. and j. are human heads differently treated. They have head coverings of an Egyptian type, one pointed and the other rounded. These coverings are modified to suit the different forms of the panels. In the first case the ears are not shown, while in the second they are very prominent.

160 h. This is another head, and is chiefly remarkable for the position of the ears



Fig. 162v. Detail of ornament on base of second pilaster at south side of chancel arch of St. Saviour's Church. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Figs. 163u to 163x. Detail of ornament on jambs of east window of St. Saviour's Monastery. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

and the elaborate arrangement of the hair. Both of those peculiarities appear to be influenced by the outline of the space to be filled in the panel.

160 b. c. are interlaced patterns. b. has pear-shaped figures introduced at the upper and lower points, a feature not found in the knot work of earlier date. c. is a design of four knots often found on the slabs and crosses of the ninth and tenth centuries. (Compare the centre of the cross shown on Fig. 98.)

160 f. f'. g. g'. k. l'. are examples of scroll or foliage designs. In 160 f. and 160 l'. the leaf work surrounds crosses formed of rows of square pellets. The lower portion of 160 l'. is injured, so that the form of the scroll can only be regarded as approximate. In 160 g'. one of the curves which define the leaves has not been executed, and was left incomplete.

160 n'. h'. These panels contain circular, elliptical and pear-shaped houses of different sizes.

161 r'. The design on the capital of the pilaster of the inner order on the south side represents a ship, a well-known symbol of the church. The bow of the vessel is shown with an indication of the heads of the crew appearing over it. The mast and sail are also outlined. From the former extend narrow bands, which interlace with the braids of hair from the faces carved at the angles of the capital.

161 s'. This design, carved on the south capital of the outer order, is a semi-circular fret rising from a row of stems. It is evidently an adaptation of the patterns used on the early grave slabs at Clonmacnois and Inishofin.

162 t'. This ornament, carved on the base of the outer order on the south side, consists of a scroll pattern, which runs over both face and reveal. Above the scroll is a concave moulding decorated with leaves.

Ornaments on the Jambs of the East Window.

163 U. This panel contains a lion having the tail curved round so as to reach the mouth, and pointed to indicate the sting supposed to exist in it. The lion was used as a symbol of the resurrection, on account of the fable that the cubs did not receive life until three days after birth.

163 U'. A panel containing two birds pecking at a human head. Numerous modifications of this design are seen on ancient monuments in Ireland. The meaning is uncertain.

163 V. V'. Small panels containing, respectively, an interlaced knot and a conventional leaf.

163 W'. A curious design representing some object highly conventionalised, perhaps a boat, a bird, or a sheela-na-gig.

163 X'. Y'. These are diamond-shaped panels containing Greek crosses, one being an interlaced knot of two strands, and the other a simple looped pattern.

163 Z'. A circular floral design of two rows of petals, sixteen in each. In the centre is a small cross carved with a tetraskelion similar to those which frequently occur on the slabs at Clonmacnois and elsewhere.

163 Z''. A circular design formed of circular arcs, similar to that known as St. Patrick's Cross. Z' and Z'' are carved on the same stone. The stone which occupied a corresponding position at the other side of the window is lost, but Dr. Petrie, in his *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland* (p. 262), has given a drawing of it, which shows that the circular panels on it contained, respectively, a rosette of eight petals and a number of square pellets arranged in concentric circles.

APPENDIX F.—STATEMENT showing the Loans made by the Board of Works
to aid in the Construction of Railways under the Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33.

APPENDIX F.—STATEMENT showing the Loans made by the Board of Works to Aid in the

Railway	Amount Advanced	Present Outstanding 31st March, 1913	Principal Outstanding 31st March, 1912	Remarks
Ballymena, Coshendall and Redbay.	27,700 0 0	—	—	
Ballycastle, . . .	(a) 20,000 0 0	—	—	(a) Board's interest sold. Balance, £8,000, remitted by Public Works Loans Act, 1897.
Ballymena and Larne, . . .	44,300 0 0	—	—	
	(b) 30,000 0 0	—	—	(b) The purchase of the line by the Great Southern and Western Company was completed during the year 1896-7. The balance outstanding, £25,000, was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1897.
Clan and Banagher, . . .	(c) 23,346 0 0	14,290 2 10	13,430 5 0	(c) The repayment of this loan is guaranteed by the Barony of Garrycastle, King's Co., under the Relief of Distress Amendment Act, 1880.
Connolly Extension, . . .	20,000 0 0	—	—	
Cork and Bandon (Bantry Extension).	35,000 0 0	—	—	
Dublin to Kingstown, . . .	112,200 0 0	—	—	
	25,000 0 0	—	—	
Dublin and Limerick, . . .	10,000 0 0	—	—	
Derry Central, . . .	(d) 100,000 0 0	—	—	(d) Board's interest sold to Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company—Purchase Money, £85,000, paid 20th September, 1901. The balance, £15,000, was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1902.
Donegal, . . .	(e) 40,000 0 0	—	—	(e) For West Donegal Line.
	12,500 0 0	—	—	
Drogheda, . . .	(f) 15,000 0 0	—	—	(f) Line sold for £2,000. Balance, £13,000, remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1896.
Grant's Causeway, Portrush and Bush Valley.	(g) 10,000 0 0	—	—	(g) The Board's charge was assigned and the purchase money, £6,000 was lodged in May, 1897. This sum, together with £225 previously reserved, left a balance of £2,775, which was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1897.
Ben Valley, . . .	40,000 0 0	—	—	
Lisnawaddy and Dungiven, . . .	(h) 19,601 0 0	—	—	(h) Board's interest sold for £2,000 to the Midland Railway of England; the balance, £17,601, was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1906.
	30,000 0 0	49,522 15 3	49,522 15 3	
Letterkenny, . . .	(i) 35,000 0 0	17,097 14 8	16,014 2 11	(i) The repayment of this loan is guaranteed by certain Baronies in the Counties of Donegal and Londonderry under the Relief of Distress Amendment Act, 1880.
Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties.	19,625 0 0	—	—	
Sligo and Ballaghaderreen,	13,300 0 0	—	—	

Construction of Railways under the Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33.

Railway	Amount Advanced.	Principal Outstanding 31st March, 1901.	Principal Outstanding 31st March, 1912.	Remarks.
Southern, . . .	£ 56,184 17 5	£ 54,693 17 5	£ 54,693 17 5	
Ulster, . . .	20,000 0 0	—	—	
Waterford, Dungarvan and Limerick.	(g) 93,270 16 8	—	—	(j) Board's interest sold to the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Company—Purchase Money, £38,000, paid 1st November, 1901. This amount, together with a sum of £10 previously received, left a balance of £200 16s. 8d., which was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1902.
Waterford and Wexford, .	(h) 53,000 0 0	—	—	(k) This line has been transferred to the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Co., and £38,000 of the advance was written off from the Assets of the Local Loans Fund by the Public Works Loans (No. 2) Act, 1898. Under the provisions of Sec. 13 of the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbour Act, 1894, the Company have paid a sum of £10,000 in redemption of the Incumbent's moiety of the surplus receipts. The Board's proportion of this sum amounted to £7,946 0s 6d. The whole of the £45,053 10s. 6d. still remaining unpaid, including the sum of £38,000 previously written off, was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1902.
Cavan, Leitrim and Roscommon.	65,000 0 0	—	—	
Clogher Valley, . . .	44,000 0 0	—	—	
Cork and Muskerry, .	18,700 0 0	—	—	
Donegal (West Donegal Light Railway), .	(i) 7,000 0 0	—	—	
West Clare, . . .	54,400 0 0	—	—	
Cork, Blackrock & Passage (Crosshaven Extension).	65,000 0 0	65,000 0 0	65,000 0 0	
	*1,265,127 14 1	200,004 10 2	198,661 0 7	

Note.—With the exception of the loan of £112,200 to the Dublin and Kingstown line on which the rate of interest was 4 per cent., the rate of interest chargeable up to the 31st June, 1893, was 5 per cent., since that date 6 per cent. has been charged.

¹In addition to this amount a sum of £12,367 19s. 6d. for the Limerick and Waterford Railway was advanced at 5% per cent. interest in 1846-7 out of the Labour Rate Fund, Act 3 and 10 Vic., Cap. 107, on the security of the sums of the Banca di Cagliari, the and the East and West, in County Fingal. The loan was paid off on 15th April, 1852.

The following is an Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, showing the Amounts Received, and

No.	Date under which Loans have been made.	PURPOSES FOR WHICH ADVANCED.	No. of open Loans on 31st March, 1912.	ADVANCED TO BORROWERS.			PRINCIPAL repaid		
				In the Year ended 31st March, 1912.			In the Year ended 31st March, 1911.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>e.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>g.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>j.</i>
I. PUBLIC WORKS LOANS, 1 & 2 Wms. IV., c. 33, and 49 and 51 Vict., c. 33.									
CLASS I.—LOANS SECURED ON UNDETERMINED.									
1	1 & 2 Wms. IV., c. 33.	Local Boards, not Secretary Authorised, and Public Corporations, Inland Navigation.	3	—	180,226	0 0	1,537	7 2	773 16 10
2	Do.	Do.	1	—	134,397	6 2	280	0 0	22 7 2
3	Do.	Railways.	3	—	1,265,127	14 1	1,942	9 7	8,325 9 9
4	1 & 2 Wms. IV., c. 33, and 49 & 51 Vict., c. 46, c. 48, c. 51, c. 52, c. 53, and 54 Vict., c. 10.	Quarries, Mines and Miscellaneous, Banking Loans to Congested Districts Board.	20	—	255,377	19 9	10,223	10 1	6,186 8 10
5	1 & 2 Wms. IV., c. 33.	Harbours, Docks, &c.	33	6,805	0 0	388,934	13 7	8,329	5 4
6	Do.	Redevelopment of Waste Lands.	—	—	130,601	0 0	—	—	—
7	29 & 30 Vict., c. 44.	Labourers' Dwellings in Towns.	46	—	389,931	15 9	3,898	11 8	1,023 21 1
8	46 & 49 Vict., c. 12, and 53 & 54 Vict., c. 70.	Housing of the Working Classes. (See also Class II, No. 8.)	90	3,643	0 0	+ 498,829	0 0	13,696	5 10
			190	0 0	3,137,333	6 2	30,229	7 8	36,839 4 4
CLASS II.—LOANS SECURED ON RATES.									
9	1 & 2 Wms. IV., c. 33, and 49 & 51 Vict., c. 54, and 54 Vict., c. 54.	County Councils, for Roads, Canal Rivers, &c.	130	51,465	0 4	1,005,463	2 4	10,880	10 8
10	Do.	Roads and Bridges.	2	500	0 0	265,577	0 4	101	0 0
11	44 & 45 Vict., c. 28, 48 Vict., c. 19, and 53 & 54 Vict., c. 19.	Public Buildings—Public Libraries, Workhouses and Industrial Schools, Loans under Children Act, 1908.	10	—	88,360	0 9	1,016	4 3	489 10 7
12	5 Edw. VII., c. 67, 6 Vict., c. 3.	Fishery Piers and Harbours.	—	—	53,644	17 3	—	—	—
13	23 Geo. III., c. 34.	Public Works Loans.	1	—	491,444	19 8	—	—	196 0 8
14	18 & 19 Vict., c. 194.	Repairs of Fishery Piers and Harbours.	—	—	22,617	7 6	—	—	—
15	19 & 20 Vict., c. 62.	Maintenance of Navigation Works.	—	—	2,669	1 9	—	—	—
16	1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, 16 & 19 Vict., c. 109.	Leisure Amusements Buildings.	238	17,892	4 3	3,245,097	2 3	48,521	7 9
17	48 & 49 Vict., c. 32, and 53 & 54 Vict., c. 70 & 5 Edw. VII., c. 61.	Housing of the Working Classes. (See also Class I, No. 8.)	281	98,457	0 0	273,277	10 7	9,348	8 5
18	48 & 50 Vict., c. 30.	Artisans' Dwellings.	1	—	81,000	0 0	883	4 10	87 11 35
19	27 & 28 Vict., c. 93, 43 & 45 Vict., c. 52.	Public Health.	1,817	28,949	8 19	2,947,280	5 10	84,334	7 4
20	45 & 46 Vict., c. 45.	Emigration.	—	—	11,353	3 10	—	—	—
21	46 & 47 Vict., c. 50, 48 & 49 Vict., c. 77.	Labourers' Act.	1,238	2,223	0 0	3,066,747	14 8	25,311	11 8
22	43 & 45 Vict., c. 25.	Dispensary Hoses.	264	4,654	0 0	210,930	19 1	5,867	13 9
23	41 & 43 Vict., c. 32, and 42.	Workhouse Buildings.	179	9,164	0 0	322,019	11 9	3,027	4 6
24	42 & 43 Vict., c. 44.	Acquisition of Small Dwellings.	30	10,892	0 0	71,100	16 0	4,485	2 1
25	42 & 43 Vict., c. 36.	Agriculture and Technical Instruction.	17	2,000	0 0	32,410	0 0	786	4 5
		CLASS III.—LOANS SECURED ON TAXES.	3,651	279,513	13 3	18,755,445	14 10	236,829	19 10
26	5 & 6 Vict., c. 59.	River Drainage and Navigation.	—	—	5,002,652	7 3	—	—	—
27	26 & 27 Vict., c. 28.	River Drainage.	2,746	276	0 0	948,915	17 3	25,495	5 0
28	28 & 29 Vict., c. 46, 43 & 44 Vict., c. 14, and 53 & 54 Vict., c. 14.	River Drainage Maintenance. (Including Loans to Trustee of Drainage Districts.) (Continued on next page.)	468	—	63,912	3 3	1,263	16 2	358 0 6

Advances and Repayments in the Year, the Total Advances and Repayments to the 31st March, 1912, the Balance Outstanding.

BALANCES Outstanding against Borrowers on 31st March, 1912.															
PRINCIPAL paid by Borrowers						BALANCES Outstanding against Borrowers on 31st March, 1912.									
Taxes to 31st March, 1912.			Received.			Principal									
Principal	Interest		Received			In Arrear					Interest.				
b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	m.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
140,322	7	0	98,981	6	3	—	—	—	—	59,871	13	0			
113,655	11	9	107,638	2	0	18,000	0	0	9,000	15	0	—			
100,276	17	4	98,986	9	10	127,390	16	2	—	104,774	12	8			
98,838	6	7	28,642	12	6	—	—	—	—	164,939	12	7			
98,083	13	10	488,665	5	11	55,532	9	4	—	13,836	3	11			
385	17	8	15,000	0	0	—	130,645	3	4	130,645	2	4			
162,460	3	7	137,999	16	3	1,000	18	10	2,387	11	2	—			
210,986	14	4	138,991	12	9	—	—	—	—	265	8	11			
380,741	11	0	1,030,486	8	11	322,976	4	4	140,601	8	0	—			
380,323	6	9	160,988	6	3	—	—	—	—	133,540	15	1			
180,955	8	5	105,814	6	1	6,893	11	11	—	—	5,108	0	0		
78,338	12	0	28,287	4	6	1,963	17	11	—	—	13,487	10	1		
12,544	13	3	8,099	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
197,533	6	3	261,702	5	10	177,911	13	5	—	—	8,000	0	0		
11,672	13	4	1,029	19	4	546	14	2	—	—	—	—	—		
2,689	1	9	9	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
100,210	17	4	607,294	14	9	12,383	0	0	—	—	3,214,703	4	11		
151,640	4	7	143,783	13	9	—	—	—	99	0	0	433,638	8	0	
79,026	16	8	33,828	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	1,063	3	4		
451,622	0	11	1,367,022	17	7	—	—	—	1,545	16	18	1,611,333	8	1	
11,735	3	10	3,333	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
78,246	2	19	1,498,164	0	2	—	—	—	—	—	2,718,381	11	10		
74,864	19	0	93,045	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	137,096	0	1		
90,023	18	10	42,466	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	173,784	12	11		
22,691	5	8	7,458	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	48,469	12	4		
3,336	15	7	4,274	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	29,854	4	5		
336,130	11	0	4,390,486	3	8	189,214	27	5	—	—	1,844	15	19		
374,447	1	9	788,186	0	6	3,307,582	3	7	22	19	11	—	—		
384,970	10	0	582,276	6	3	—	6,863	19	1	6,862	19	1	3,487	2	16
37,873	18	4	18,989	1	11	155	0	0	9	13	5	607	18	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,897	0	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	5	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	

* Including 211,119 £ 16/- written off in the year per 1st Dec 1912.

APPENDIX (G) TO EIGHTIETH REPORT OF THE

[1911-12]

The following is an ABSTRACT of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, showing the Amounts Remitted, and

No.	Act under which Advances have been made,	PURPOSES FOR WHICH ADVANCED,	No. of conditional Amounts on 31st March, 1912	ADVANCES TO BORROWERS			PRINCIPAL repaid In the Year ended 31st March, 1912	
				In the Year ended 31st March, 1912			Principal.	Balance
				£	s.	d.		
CLASS III.—continued.								
29	16 Vic., c. 32, s. 1, 44 & 45 Vic., c. 49, sec. 19.	Improvement of Land—com., Drainage, Erection of Farm Buildings and Farm Labourers' Dwellings, Planting for Shelters,	8,153	58,478	0	0	4,818,198	3 10
30	16 Vic., c. 32, s. 15,	Land Improvement Preliminary Expenses,	1	3,600	0	0	94,700	0 0
31	44 & 45 Vic., c. 49, c. 31.	Land Law—Advances to Occupiers of Land for Improvement of their Holdings,	12,873	45,265	0	0	1,808,632	10 0
32	33 & 36 Vic., c. 46,	For Advances to Tenants for Purchase of their Farms, &c.,	758	—			61,932	10 7
				54,832	302,000	0 0	9,932,937	10 2
							158,877	10 3
							51,313	1 6
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS LOANS.								
33	33 & 34 Vic., c. 112, &c.	Globe Loans,	1,180	8,530	0	0	497,133	8 0
34	18 & 29 Vic., c. 82, . . .	National School Teachers' Residences,	1,227	4,672	0	0	280,471	1 0
35	47 & 48 Vic., c. 22, . . .	Non-Tested Schools and Training Colleges,	129	849	0	0	127,774	10 0
		Total Current and Undrawn Services,	2,538	14,841	0	0	1,165,977	10 0
		Add Total Undrawn Services,	—	409,311	10 5	0	37,851,068	9 2
		Gross Total Local Loans Fund,	—	—			396,973	10 8
			20,956	466,311	10 5	0	48,207,787	9 1
							10,996,903	10 6
							44,938,840	10 9
II. IRISH CHURCH FUND LOANS								
CLASS II.—LOANS SECURED ON RATES.								
36	43 Vic., c. 4, 43 & 44 Vic., c. 35	Public Health,	67	—			38,233	10 0
37	Do.,	Recreational Works,	—	—			271,188	10 10
38	Do.,	Relief of Distress,	—	—			11,263	10 4
39	Do.,	Relief of Distress Grants,	—	—			19,584	10 0
			67	—			340,176	10 8
							1,094	10 10
							33 2 4	1 4
CLASS III.—LOANS SECURED ON LANDS.								
40	Do.,	Improvement of Land,	1,284	—			928,018	10 0
41	Do.,	Artificial Drainage,	11	—			8,136	1 0
			1,297	—			936,154	10 5
							84,833	10 6
							1,232	1 3
		Total Irish Church Fund Loans,	1,264	—			1,266,932	10 7
							25,648	11 4
							1,486	1 7
		Grand Total,	32,320	466,311	10 5	0	422,642	10 39
							326,285	10 9

Advances and Repayments in the Year, the Total Advances and Repayments to the 31st March, 1911, the Balance Outstanding—continued.

BALANCES Outstanding against Borrowers on 31st March, 1952.												
Total to 31st March 1952			Borrowed	Principal						Interest		
Principal	Interest	a		In Arrears			Other Advances	Not yet due				
				Written off from the value of loans of the Local Loans Fund,	Before quarterly repayment is made,	Not fully standing in respect of loans amount written off the loans of the Local Loans Fund						
b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1,860,000 10 1	2,978,347 3 10	—	—	17,684 17 2	—	17,684 17 2	5,050 1 0	733,436 10 7	4,695 9 5	29		
56,878 14 4	—	1,013 3 1	237 6 11	—	237 6 11	—	—	2,871 1 8	—	30		
1,814,309 12 3	512,042 5 9	—	—	1013,013 6 2	187 14 6	12,624 12 2	9,799 10 3	671,726 10 4	3,969 7 6	31		
46,612 0 11	493,877 4 9	—	—	30,671 27 6	—	4,771 17 6	675 18 3	311,870 10 11	2,688 12 20	32		
1,851,900 8 4	4,384,799 10 6	1,206,700 8 8	41,178 7	3187 14 0	40,984 10 5	35,881 10 4	1,678,700 10 6	17,348 7 9				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
652,798 12 0	275,240 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	17 14 3	284,316 0 7	12 12 4	33		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
187,543 6 0	134,368 10 9	—	—	—	—	—	13 2 3	152,915 9 5	6 0 2	34		
41,142 17 1	63,182 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 4	56,820 17 7	1 10 11	35		
631,483 10 1	545,807 16 7	—	—	—	—	—	33 18 4	405,880 17 7	20 3 6			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3,781,960 9 11	10,877,707 9 6	1,630,941 10 5	183,673 16 11	187 14 9	355,455 1 11	148,475 7 4	8,331,339 10 7	30,190 15 1				
3,790,060 1 3	521,351 3 2	1,480,851 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
10,581,819 11 10	10,386,116 3 8	8,111,289 10 3	183,673 16 11	187 14 0	355,455 1 11	148,475 7 4	9,331,180 10 7	30,190 16 1				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							9,339,099 17 12					
34,034 14 9	6,287 16 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,479 15 3	—	36		
211,151 11 4	22,876 5 11	6 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37		
11,388 12 4	621 17 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38		
—	—	18,068 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39		
311,000 19 5	28,184 14 7	18,076 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	6,479 15 3	—			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
778,834 5 16	156,911 12 6	91 27,929 15 10	7,301 10 9	—	—	8,084 12 4	162,010 9 6	932 18 7	40			
4,891 15 8	420 1 4	725 15 0	—	—	—	25 8 1	285 2 3	5 8 8	41			
783,226 1 6	105,331 13 5	16,309 13 10	7,063 10 9	—	—	8,310 8 6	162,485 11 11	705 1 3				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1,869,559 9 12	584,910 8 3	47,438 10 4	7,063 10 9	—	—	8,710 9 8	165,470 7 3	705 1 3				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1,892,965 12 1	11,984,030 11 11	8,159,024 14 6	—	—	—	9,466,782 6 6	14,800,498 17 6					

(ii) Refundable capital and written off in the year, per Act 142 Dec. V, s. 17.

— 3376 Le 00 —

580 *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*

4000 360 000

11.13 0.2 0.2 principal shear stress

Also when comparing to this, you can see the much smoother (yellow) line for the H_2O signal.

© 1983 ABS, 2449, and subsequent ABS, see 11

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Long and Kädel 2001, 225; Bahl and 2001, 402; Mikkelsen 2001b, 2001, 202; Koske Art., 1994/5, 162-3; 2001, 202; Tigr., n. 106.

and receive a report of loans which have been written off the Assets of the Local Government Fund under S. 100, s. 4. It may be ascertained

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APPENDIX H—

(II).—ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, showing the Total

Reference to Accounts	Page.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Balance on 31st March, 1911.	Excess.
H 1	54-63 54-65 60-61 62-63 62-65 62-68	Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz :— 1. Public Works and Buildings, Ireland, 2. Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1908 (Non-Voted Account), 3. Railways (Ireland) Acts, 4. Railways Act, 1896, and Marine Works Act, 1902 (Non-Voted Account), 5. Public Works Office, Ireland 6. Adjustments affecting the Votes or Accounts for 1910-1911	£ s. d. 63,623 18 1	£ s. d. 428,753 2 7
H 2	64-66	Loans Advances,	—	£20,000 0 0
H 3	66-67	Loans Repayments,	—	758,888 9 10
H 4	66-67	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32, sec. 35, .	799 13 8	5,476 1 0
H 5	68-69	Sea Fisheries, Ireland, 46 & 47 Vict., c. 26	2,597 5 3	—
H 6		Miscellaneous Services, viz :—		
68-69	1. Deposit Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV, c. 33, &c., . 2. Railway and other Arbitrations Deposit Accounts, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70, .			
70-71	3. Arterial Drainage Deposits, 26 & 27 Vict., c. 38, &c., . 4. Inland Navigations—Shannon, 5. Telephone Capital, 6. National Monuments, 32 & 33 Vict., c. 42, 7. Leen Hall, .			
72-73	8. Southern Railway, 9. Limerick Railway, 10. Development Grant (Ireland), 11. Light Railways Surplus Revenue Account, 12. Sundry Accounts, 12a. Dovine's Bay Marine Work No. 3, (National School Grants, 13. Local Contributions, .	7,378 10 9	26,012 13 9	
Total,	. . . . .	74,299 7 9	1,641,640 7 2	
H 7	74-77	Statement of Final Awards under Arterial Drainage Act, 26 & 27 Vict., c. 38, with Repayments thereunder, to the 31st March, 1912.		

ACCOUNTS.

of Sums intrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for Year ended 31st March, 1912.

Balance remaining, 31st March, 1911.	Debts.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts to 31st March, 1911.	Paid.	Balance on 31st March, 1912.	Debts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	687,876 0 8	—	632,407 15 0	49,968 5 8	487,336 0 8
—	425,000 0 0	2,326 9 8	406,311 13 5	13,341 16 11	425,000 0 0
—	758,888 9 10	—	758,888 9 10	—	758,888 9 10
—	6,275 14 8	—	4,774 14 11	1,500 19 9	6,275 14 8
—	2,597 5 3	—	—	2,597 5 3	2,597 5 3
—	35,802 4 6	—	28,558 12 9	12,263 11 9	35,802 4 6
—	1,715,939 14 11	2,326 9 8	1,638,941 5 11	79,671 19 4	1,715,939 14 11

J. L. COLLINS, Accountant.

An ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account,				—			65,622	18	1
1. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—CLASS I. VOTE 15.									
Vote for the year 1911-12				—			275,370	0	0
Carried forward.				—			336,992	18	1

OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1912.

VOTES AND GRANTS.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance on Parliamentary Votes, 1910-11, surrendered to H.M. Exchequer, viz:—										
Public Works and Buildings,				20,781	4	7				
Railways, Ireland,				25,224	16	5				
Office of Public Works,				1,718	3	8				
							48,424	4	8	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—CLASS 1. VOTE 15:—										
Purchases of Sites and Buildings. Sub-Head A.—										
State Insurance Office,	1,798	0	4							
Science and Art Museum,	5	5	0							
				1,803	5	4				
Annuities. Sub-Head A A.—										
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903,	—			9,583	11	6				
NEW WORKS AND ALTERATIONS. Sub-Head B:—										
Royal Hospital,	117	9	8							
Royal Hibernian Military School,	329	8	6							
Coastguard and Naval Reserve Buildings,	1,564	15	8							
Ordnance Survey Buildings,	37	15	6							
Vice-Royal Lodge,	4,981	16	6							
Dublin Castle State Apartments,	5,117	1	10							
Labour Exchanges,	2,859	18	10							
State Insurance Office,	639	12	5							
Local Government Board,	48	13	3							
Office of Public Works,	85	8	2							
General Register and Census Office,	33	18	6							
Survey and Valuation Offices,	198	9	2							
New Public Offices, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin,	5,715	0	0							
Department of Agriculture:—										
Museum, School of Art, Library,	868	6	8							
Royal College of Science,	13,729	17	0							
Botanic Gardens,	97	15	6							
Record of Titles,	1,978	15	9							
Land Commission, including Estates Commission,	0	8	7							
Metropolitan Police Buildings,	5,739	13	5							
Constabulary do,	3,664	1	0							
Sundry Departments—Cork (Workshops, etc.),	1	0	6							
NATIONAL EDUCATION BUILDINGS.—										
Head Office, &c,	181	0	8							
Model Schools,	380	18	2							
National Schools,	37,683	5	0							
Teachers' Residences,				38,555	3	8				
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE BUILDINGS,										
Inland Revenue Buildings,	613	11	6							
Postal and Telegraph Buildings,	376	13	9							
Phoenix Park,	23,659	14	6							
St. Stephen's Green Park,	483	3	3							
Sligo Harbour,	99	12	8							
Faulk Harbour,	5,510	12	9							
				87	3	11				
							112,088	5	11	
Carried forward,							124,575	2	9	
								48,424	4	8

An ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, . . .									
1. Public Works and Buildings— <i>continued.</i>									
Carried forward, . . .									

of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1912.—continued.

VOTES AND GRANTS—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Maintenance and Supplies.	Furniture, Fixtures, and Utensils.	Post and Insurance.	Fees, Rates, Licences, &c.	Total State Heads	Less Aggregate from State.	Net Charge against the Vote.	Balance due, 1st. A. & 2nd. B.	Expenditure.			
									Sub-Budget C.	Sub-Budget D.	Sub-Budget E.	
Brought forward, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124,375	2	9	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUSINESS—CONT.									65,426	4	8	
1. Royal Hospital, .	2,355	6	2	624 16 7	—	1,819 4 5	4,228 7 3	5 11 2	4,170 16 9	0	3	
2. Royal Engineers Military School, .	2,155	6	8	341 5 7	—	1,023 13 4	3,855 6 8	3 8 8	3,855 1 2	2	2	
3. Royal Reserve Regiments, .	2	2	2	—	—	—	2 5 1	320 0 0	—	27 19 3	2	
4. Geographical Buildings, .	4,815	17	9	102 8 2	—	—	4,615 17 21	5,946 16 1	3,971 1 10 4			
5. Defense Service Building, .	1,044	1	2	248 8 2	940 15 9	621 9 0	3,289 2 21	6 22 2	3,281 8 8	0	0	
6. Dublin Castle, State Rooms, and Chapel Royal, .	4,882	15	11	2624 8 2	38 9 2	321 20 0	7,047 10 0	217 2 1	7,018 18 6	6	6	
7. Garrison Lodges, Westland, .	6208	3	2	888 9 2	—	297 20 9	4,679 4 5	38 18 7	4,297 2 8	7		
8. Private Secretary's Lodges, .	122 12	2	—	166 10 0	—	17 15 5	229 18 2	—	229 18 2			
9. Govt. Secretary's Lodge, Dublin, .	875	9	2	237 20 4	—	36 2 6	3,228 18 2	4 8 0	3,204 8 3	9		
10. Govt. Secretary's Lodge, .	946	5	5	75 9 2	—	47 7 13	3,804 18 2	2 0 0	3,049 29 3	10		
11. Civil Surveyor's Office and Branches, .	802	10	0	126 0 2	8 15 8	815 18 5	647 18 13	—	647 19 11	13		
12. Civil Surveyor's Office, .	58	10	4	25 4 5	308 19 0	20 14 6	319 2 1	—	317 7 1	31		
13. Surveyor-General's Office, .	304	13	9	33 17 7	—	84 2 8	321 24 11	—	328 14 13	13		
14. Engineers' Finance Office, .	21	T	6	5 8 4	—	33 25 9	45 34 9	—	46 14 7	34		
15. Meteorol. Office, .	238	8	4	27 12 5	—	78 20 6	315 26 9	—	316 18 9	15		
16. Post Office, .	48	14	3	34 4 5	220 20 4	45 2 6	382 27 6	—	378 13 4	15		
17. Charitable Requests Office, .	21	29	9	72 4 7	—	87 0 6	83 5 2	—	81 5 1	17		
18. Merchandise Marks and Board of Trade Survey, .	216	25	8	71 14 2	281 31 9	160 17 19	819 3 2	38 2 0	610 26 2	15		
19. Labour Exchange, .	74	8	11	212 2 7	3,216 6 11	226 6 9	1,826 5 2	20 11 0	1,826 24 3	18		
20. Rail Locomotive Office, .	6	11	6	—	—	—	0 11 6	—	0 21 6	16		
21. Local Government Board, .	247	22	8	547 12 4	853 0 0	855 18 8	4,204 18 2	—	4,204 19 8	26		
22. Office of Public Works, .	155	35	9	218 4 6	—	245 2 0	915 5 2	—	916 5 2	25		
23. Record Room and Office, .	136	19	1	306 0 5	—	390 18 2	412 15 8	0 8 7	409 9 2	23		
24. General Register and Census Office, .	311	1	9	342 21 1	15 9 8	219 14 7	758 18 6	0 20 0	755 5 1	24		
25. General Survey and Vision Office, .	455	6	12	412 20 9	686 2 2	219 8 7	1,235 18 6	94 39 2	1,235 19 1	25		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE												
1. Govt. Officer, .	466	9	7	485 1 3	315 18 0	633 1 6	1,074 7 5	25 22 30	3,535 14 18 26			
2. Postal Inspection Office, .	37	13	6	7 8 0	249 0 8	41 7 6	494 2 3	—	456 8 5	37		
3. Royal Office of Statistics, .	165	4	13	318 5 5	268 0 0	328 5 5	558 18 3	0 1 8	512 12 1	15		
4. Museum, School of Art, Technical, &c., .	1,364	19	9	347 15 5	53 21 6	1,366 3 1	6,045 6 11	29 6 7	4,018 19 5	29		
5. Surveyor General's Office, .	1,245	21	1	29 19 6	235 25 5	639 2 0	3,298 18 2	—	3,298 18 1	20		
6. Geological Survey, .	31	15	5	19 8 0	30 0 0	66 12 9	358 14 23	0 0 21	358 14 9	31		
7. High Court of Justice, .	1,056	31	8	347 19 1	—	809 0 4	9,118 1 2	33 10 2	8,867 7 10	10		
8. Registry of Deeds, .	156	1	9	30 6 1	—	109 37 6	313 5 2	0 3 8	311 37 8	30		
9. Royal Irish Constabulary, .	229	12	18	109 18 1	—	125 12 1	313 5 2	—	315 6 5	14		
10. Royal Irish Constabulary Office, .	875	0	7	47 2 3	328 10 30	326 0 2	3,013 16 18	0 0 0	3,008 12 18	35		
11. Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Commissioner's Office, .	814	T	1	965 1 1	685 36 4	885 36 2	9,816 4 6	78 10 2	9,735 8 2	35		
12. Metropolitan Police Courts and Offices in Dublin City, .	960	10	10	44 18 0	304 8 0	140 0 0	3,889 39 18	—	400 10 10	37		
13. Metropolitan Police Station, .	1,050	19	4	946 25 7	1,489 5 6	8,303 18 3	7,797 0 4	355 4 3	7,731 18 0	30		
14. Royal Irish Constabulary, .	1,486	T	7	352 18 2	—	1,096 21 6	8,893 18 1	18 3 10	8,854 7 2	28		
15. Royal Irish Constabulary Office, .	933	20	20	27 17 2	—	318 18 1	818 4 3	—	319 4 3	40		
16. Royal Irish Constabulary, .	6,038	4	5	61 8 1	—	—	3,037 5 5	33 22 8	3,037 14 23	43		
GENERAL												
Capital Reserve, .	10,025	18	4	20,272 12 10	6,812 18 5	15,728 38 6	70,064 1 21	8,075 18 2	67,064 15 8	124,375	2	9
										65,426	4	8

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS.

RECEIPTS—continued.

(II 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

Brought forward,	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.									
PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS. (APPROPRIATIONS IN A.D.)									
Shown on the other side:—									
Buildings.—Sums received for Rents,				1,993	0	1			
" " as proceeds of Sales, Old				3,163	14	1			
Materials, &c.									
Parks—Phoenix Park:—							5,158	14	2
Rents for Grazing, &c.,				751	3	5			
Fee for use of Dressing-rooms (Football Pavilions)				25	8	0			
Sales of Deer, Skins, &c.,				29	2	2			
Sales of Timber, Old Materials, Plant &c.,				49	12	6			
Lavatory, use of,				20	5	6			
Inchicore and Longmeadow Estates:—							873	11	7
Rents, Grazing, &c.,				717	9	4			
Sales of Gravel,				70	14	0			
St. Stephen's Green Park:—							788	3	4
Sales of Water-dowl,				18	10	4			
Lavatory, use of,				15	7	2			
Rents,				5	0	0			
Carragh of Kildare:—							35	17	6
Rents,				0	13	2			
Sales,				1,363	7	6			
Harbours—Kingsdown:—							1,364	0	8
Dues,				2,435	16	3			
Rents,				362	15	11			
Water supplied to Shipping,				136	18	1			
Hire of Plant,				456	18	8			
Sale of Plant and Old Materials,				68	17	3			
Boat Licences,				7	17	6			
Yacht Slip—Use of, and Storage of Yachts,				71	6	3			
Howth:—							3,440	7	11
Dues,				149	15	9			
Rents,				262	6	10			
Boat Licences,				58	11	0			
Sales,				23	14	4			
Domaghdues:—							494	7	11
Rents,				10	19	0			
Sales, Hire of Plant, &c.,				—					
Ardglasses:—							10	19	0
Dues,				231	3	5			
Rents,				51	19	4			
Sales, Hire of Plant, &c.,				3	3	4			
Dunmores:—							286	6	1
Dues,				37	4	3			
Rents,				69	12	1			
Navigations—Maigns:—							106	16	6
Dues,				0	6	0			
Rents,				1	0	0		1	6
							12,563	10	6
Carried forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							336,962	18	1

PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1912—continued

NOTES AND GRANTS—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Minerals and Supplies	Furniture, and Utensils	Books and Instruments	Post, Light, Water, Gasworks, &c.	Total (Sub-Head C to G)	Less Appropri- ation in Aid	Net Charge against the Vote	Sub-Head C to G
	Sub-Head C	Sub-Head D	Sub-Head E	Sub-Head F	C to G			
Brought forward,	2 2 2	2 2 4	2 2 4	2 2 4	6 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
	10,723 24 6	10,723 24 6	10,723 24 6	10,723 24 6	10,723 24 6	10,723 24 6	10,723 24 6	10,723 24 6
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—CONT.								
Establishment Temporary Services	1,182 10 0	4 28 0	30 0 0	1 0 T	1,179 5 1	11 0 0	1,167 2 1 0	11 0 0
General Posts Office,	306 8 10	61 0 0	—	72 26 11	323 12 11	—	309 12 11	48
Post and Telegraph Establishments	17 7 18	12 14 11	—	29 0 0	28 0 0	—	18 8 0	44
Post Office General Establishments	1,011 10 18	232 27 2	48 28 6	1,021 7 0	9,967 14 3	16 10 11	9,951 1 2 15	16 10 11
Post Office and Telegraph Establishments	109 6 2	272 18 0	—	408 5 1	1,024 6 6	9 0 5	9,950 1 1 18	109 6 2
Post and Motor Model Bicycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postmen's Residences,	164 2 0	—	—	—	164 2 0	—	164 2 0	164 2 0
National Gallery of Ire- land,	114 10 0	39 12 0	—	114 7 0	114 8 0	—	114 8 0	114 8 0
Post and Telegraph, .	180 2 0	12 11 0	—	8 0 T	12 14 0	—	181 14 0	52
Customs and Excise Establishments	696 2 11	696 14 4	1,074 5 0	696 2 0	7,713 7 0	1,099 21 0	6,612 18 2 52	696 2 11
Post Office Buildings	436 6 1	318 18 0	3,105 9 0	407 4 2	9,613 86 0	289 9 0	9,602 0 0 52	436 6 1
Post Office & Telegraph Establishments	6,085 15 33	2,088 17 9	—	1,065 1 21	7,980 15 8	30 2 0	7,485 12 18 54	6,085 15 33
Telephone Communications,	2 2 2	8 2 2	31 0 0	2 2 2 0	31 0 0	—	31 0 0	31 0 0
Tele. Eng. of Arms	37 12 7	32 0 1	—	38 33 0	38 33 0	—	38 33 0	38 33 0
General Workshops Pro- visions	480 18 0	6 14 20	—	—	480 15 4	1 0 0	480 12 4 57	480 18 0
Phoenix Park,	3,035 6 5	49 6 4	—	480 11 2	6,418 10 0	480 11 7	6,320 8 5 58	3,035 6 5
Indians and Lamp- Matthews Estate	249 2 2	—	490 5 11	2 0 4	778 12 8	789 2 4	—11 7 29 58	249 2 2
S. H. Park's Green Park,	1,026 0 0	8 12 0	—	31 2 0	1,043 18 4	30 27 6	1,034 18 18 56	1,026 0 0
Census of Ireland,	470 3 2	—	—	—	470 3 2	3,054 0 0	—30 3 2 51	470 3 2
Kingston Harbour,	5,650 22 6	48 15 1	—	506 1 30	5,652 2 2	3,640 7 21	5,291 18 4 52	5,650 22 6
Dock Harbour,	626 30 21	0 0 0	10 0 0	12 14 1	626 0 0	484 7 21	626 1 2 21	626 30 21
Dunlaoghaire Harbour,	418 1 8	1 12 0	—	12 18 0	418 12 0	16 18 0	418 16 0 51	418 1 8
Dún Laoghaire Harbour,	388 9 0	1 13 0	—	1 6 4	388 16 4	388 18 4	388 18 18 56	388 9 0
Alberta Harbour,	787 20 7	0 13 1	1 30 0	22 13 7	792 12 0	296 8 1	786 3 2 56	787 20 7
Moray Harbour,	48 2 2	—	—	2 14 0	47 18 0	1 0 0	46 30 6 51	48 2 2
Phoenix Park National School (Sub-Head G)	—	—	—	—	316 18 0	—	185 22 0 58	—
Total,	21,500 6 6	14,705 18 6	13,876 0 0	32,210 0 0	102,708 7 2	13,322 10 0	101,184 16 0	113,154 16 9
								(0 to 4)

NOTE.—For the loss of plant from Kingstown Harbour, the following additional charges would have been made up—
Kingstown Harbour
Admiralty Harbour

420 1 2
16 18 2

Carried forward,

288,529 19 6 48,424 4 5

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPTS—continued.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	326,982	18	1
1. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.									
2. PUBLIC OFFICES SITE (DUBLIN) ACT, 1903 (NON-VOTED ACCOUNT):—									
Received from H. M. Treasury,	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,000	0	0
3. RAILWAYS (IRELAND) ACTS:—									
Vote.—Class 1. No. 16.	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,910	0	0
Carried forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	432,902	18	1

¹ This amount is repayable by amounts which are chargeable on Parliamentary Votes.

OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1912—continued.

VOTES AND GRANTS—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,		—			239,529	19	6	48,124	4	8
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—continued.		—			344	6	7			
Drainage Works: River Shannon, Sub-Head H.		—			119	2	7			
Linen Hall, Dublin. Special Sub-Head H.		—			2,840	3	10			
Royal Visit, 1911		—						242,838	12	6
2. PUBLIC OFFICES SITE (DUBLIN) ACT, 1905 (NON-VOTED ACCOUNT):—		—								
Paid to Contractors (Contract No. 4).		—			31,563	0	0			
Paid to Contractors, Heating and Ventilation Contract,		—			1,450	0	0			
Paid to Contractors, Mechanical and Engineering Laboratory,		—			1,477	0	0			
Paid on a/c of Electrical Installation Contract,		—			4,306	7	0			
Subsidiary Contracts,		—			209	14	2			
Fee to Architects and Electrical Engineers, etc.,		—			1,012	8	11			
Fee of Works: Salary, etc.,		—			189	0	0			
Clerk of Works: Salary, etc.,		—			3	17	0			
Inspection of Boxes		—			1,080	16	2			
Opening Ceremony, July 1911		—								
3. RAILWAYS, IRELAND:—		—						41,303	3	3
Vote.—Class L. No. 14		—								
(a) Repayments to County Councils under Tramways and Public Companies Act, 1889.		—								
COUNTY.		RAILWAY.	—							
Cavan, .	Cavan and Leitrim, .	—			673	6	11			
Clare, .	South Clare, .	—			2,249	6	9			
“	West Clare, .	—			2,306	19	10			
Cork, .	Cork and Muskerry, .	—			191	16	7			
“	Dengoughmore Extension, .	—			600	0	0			
“	Skibbereen and Schull, .	—			1,140	0	0			
“	Timoleague and Courtmacsherry, .	—			750	0	0			
Dublin, .	Dublin and Blessington, .	—			284	2	3			
Fermanagh, .	Clogher Valley, .	—			411	0	8			
Galway, .	Longford and Athyman, .	—			715	8	2			
Kerry, .	Headford and Kenmare, .	—			1,209	0	0			
“	Killorglin and Valentia, .	—			1,400	0	0			
Leitrim, .	Cavan and Leitrim, .	—			2,965	6	0			
Mayo, .	Claremorris and Swinford, .	—			31	9	7			
“	Ballinrobe and Claremorris, .	—			911	15	9			
“	Athlone and Tuam (Extension to Claremorris), .	—			434	4	11			
Sligo, .	Collooney and Swinford, .	—			—					
Tyrone, .	Clogher Valley, .	—			3,065	3	4			
Wicklow, .	Dublin and Blessington, .	—			284	2	2			
(b) Instalments of Annuities in repayment of Advances by National Debt Commissioners to 31st December, 1910.		—			18,544	2	11			
£545,000) under Railways Act, 1896, and Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1902, .		—			20,346	2	0			
(d) Cork City Railway.—Balance of total Grant of £25,000, towards cost of construction, &c., authorised by Cork City Railways Act, 1906.		—			8,333	6	8			
Carried forward,		—						56,245	11	7
		—						387,854	12	0

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPTS —continued.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	439,902	18	1
4. RAILWAYS ACT, 1896, AND MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902 (NON-VOTED ACCOUNT):—									
Received from National Debt Commissioners,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,184	8	2
... in respect of Traffic Receipts,	—	—	—	—	—	—			
MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902.									
Contributions towards Cost of Works:—									
Congested Districts Board for Cleggan (Work No. 2),	—	—	—	249	16	6			
Department of Agriculture and Technical In- struction for Liscannor,	—	—	—	10	7	9			
			—	2,444	9	11			
5. OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS. CLASS II. VOTE NO. 38:—									
Vote,	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,470	0	0
6. ADJUSTMENTS AFFECTING THE VOTES OR ACCOUNTS FOR 1910-1911									
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.									
SUNDAY BUILDINGS:—									
Purchase of Sites, New Works, Maintenance, Furniture, Rents, Fuel, Appropriation in Aid,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	23	13	1			
	—	—	—	0	6	6			
	—	—	—	24	15	7			
	—	—	—	2	0	1			
	—	—	—	260	0	0			
			—	300	15	3			
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS:—									
Salaries, Travelling Expenses, Incidental Expenses, Land Improvement, &c., Loans, Appropriations in Aid,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	0	5	0			
	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	14	9
	—	—	—	218	16	5			
			—	241	16	2			
RAILWAYS ACT, 1896, AND MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902:—									
Refund—Cancelled Draft, Sligo and Belmullet Steamer Service,	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	8
Refund on account of Insurance Premium (Liscannor Harbour) General Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	0
			—	16	1	3			
			—	487,376	0	8			

Office of Public Works, Dublin

OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1912—continued.

VOTES AND GRANTS—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,		—	—	—	—	—	—	387,854	12	0
4. RAILWAYS ACT, 1896, AND MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902 (Non-voted Account) —										
Railways Act, 1896										
Bunratty and Corofinagh Railway,										
Lisheen and Burtonport								167	12	0
COACH AND STEAMER SERVICES.										
Sho and Belmullet Steamer,								3,594	9	2
General Charges,								—		
MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902. —										
Lissonore, Co. Clare,								3	7	4
Cleggan, Co. Galway (Week No. 9),								2,232	11	11
General Charges,								52	18	5
								6,009	18	10
5. OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS. CLASS II. VOTE NO. 30 —										
Salaries,								34,541	1	11
Travelling Expenses,								3,169	4	10
Incidental do.								245	0	11
Land Improvement Act and Land Law Act, 1881.										
Loans Expenses,								9,377	16	4
								47,333	4	0
Less Appropriations in Aid,								3,871	13	2
Net Charge against the Vote,								—		
								43,461	10	10
6. ADJUSTMENTS AFFECTING THE VOTES OR ACCOUNTS FOR 1910-11.										
PUBLIC WORKS AND BONANCES.										
SUNDAY BUILDINGS.—										
Purchase of Sites,								—		
New Works,								17	1	4
Maintenance,								19	18	2
Furniture,								1	3	6
Bands,								37	1	6
Fuel,								6	9	10
Appropriations in Aid,								—		
								81	15	4
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS.—										
Salaries,								—		
Travelling Expenses,								—		
Incidental Expenses,								—		
Land Improvement, &c., Loans,								—		
Appropriations in Aid,								—		
								457,407	15	0
Balances—Cash,								19,118	5	8
Interest								850	0	0
Grants undrawn from the Exchequer								30,000	0	0
								49,968	5	8
								457,376	0	0

J. L. COULSON. ACCOUNTANT

(H 2.)—An ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC WORKS LOANS

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Public Works Loans:—		
Vote of Credit 1910-1911, £600,000—National Debt Commissioners,	145,000 0 0	
" 1911-1912, £300,000—National Debt Commissioners,	280,000 0 0	
	425,000 0 0	
To Balance,	—	—
	425,000 0 0	

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1912.

ADVANCES.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance							
Public Works Loans:—					2,324	9	8
Amount advanced on Loans, viz.:—							
County Councils,		51,435	0	4			
Harbours		4,693	0	0			
Roads and Bridges,		500	0	0			
Housing of the Working Classes,		102,280	0	0			
Glebe Loans, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 112,		6,326	0	0			
Public Health, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 93,		83,949	8	10			
River Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic.,							
Artificial Drainage, 26 & 27 Vic. c. 83		276	0	0			
Land Improvement Preliminaries,		5,090	0	0			
Lunatic Asylums Buildings, 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 83,		17,032	4	5			
Labourers Acts,		2,255	0	0			
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.,		38,478	0	0			
National School Teachers' Residences,		4,675	0	0			
Dispensary Houses,		4,694	0	0			
Workhouse Buildings, &c.,		9,101	0	0			
Acquisition of Small Dwellings,		10,292	0	0			
Non-Vested Schools and Training Colleges,		849	0	0			
Land Law, 44 & 45 Vic., c. 48, &c. 31,		45,255	0	0			
Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act, 1890,		2,000	0	0			
		400,311	13	5			
By Balance					15,561	16	11
					425,000	0	0

J. L. COLLINS, Accountant.

(H 3).—An ACCOUNT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the COMMISSIONERS

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS

	REPAYMENTS (Principal and Interest)	Twicks.	
		£	s. d.
To Public Works Loans:—			
Amounts received in repayment—			
County Councils,	14,974	9	8
Local Boards,	2,410	18	0
Roads and Bridges,	252	17	5
Inland Navigations,	257	7	9
Public Buildings,	1,499	14	19
Railways,	11,298	18	4
Quarries, Mines, and Miscellaneous,	16,831	10	11
Harbours, Docks, &c.	15,409	0	8
Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1899,	1,891	16	11
Labourers' Dwellings in Towns,	4,890	8	11
Artisans' Dwellings	640	16	8
Housing of the Working Classes,	40,151	1	1
Glebe Loans,	26,396	16	8
Public Health,	155,618	1	8
River Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vict., c. 49, &c.,	1,611	10	8
River Drainage, 26 & 27 Vict., c. 98,	37,476	18	1
Loans per Act 57 Geo. III., c. 84,	180	0	0
Land Improvement Preliminary Expenses,	2,567	8	2
Lunatic Asylums Buildings,	91,183	18	7
Labourers' Acts,	126,059	10	9
Land Improvement Loans,	84,827	6	6
National School Teachers' Residences,	13,611	7	7
Dispensary Houses,	10,389	18	1
Workhouse Buildings,	13,785	7	8
Acquisition of Small Dwellings,	5,929	7	2
Non-Vested Schools and Training Colleges,	6,764	2	10
Land Law, 44 & 45 Vict., c. 49, &c. 31,	53,791	13	9
Land Act Loans, 83 & 84 Vict., c. 46,	10,995	5	9
			731,773 14 11
,, Church Fund Loans:—			
Land Improvement,	25,911	3	9
Sanitary,	1,148	2	2
Arterial Drainage,	55	9	0
			27,114 14 11
			758,888 9 10

(H 4).—LAND IMPROVEMENT

RECEIPTS	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<hr/>				
Balance from last Account,				
Amount received from Proprietors in Repayment of Preliminary Expenses,	—		799	18 8
,, „ „ „ Loans Advances,	—		2,476	1 0
	—		3,000	0 0
				6,275 14 8

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

of PUBLIC WORKS in the YEAR ended 31st March, 1912.

REPAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By amount transferred to National Debt Commissioners	—	731,773 14 11
By amount transferred to Irish Land Commissioners, . . .	—	27,114 16 11
		758,888 9 10

PRELIMINARIES, 1911-1912.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid for Preliminary Investigations, Advertising, Stationery, &c.,	—	9,467 8 8
Amount transferred to Loans Repayments,	—	2,397 6 9
Balance,	—	1,503 19 9
		6,275 14 8

J. L. COLLINS, Accountant.

(H 5.)—SEA FISHERIES

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE by the COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account.				—		
				2,597	5	8

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

(H 6.)—AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE by the COMMISSIONERS
MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account.				—			—		
							7,279	10	9
1. DEPOSITS FOR PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF LOANS, 82.1.— Received,				—			—		
							827	9	8
2. RAILWAY AND OTHER ARBITRATION EXPENSES, 14 & 15 Viz., c. 70.— Received from Railway Companies and others, to meet Expenses of Arbitrations.				—			—		
3. ARTERIAL DRAINAGE DEPOSITS, 26 & 27 Viz., c. 88, 82.1.—				—			—		
Carried forward,				—			—		
							8,107	0	5

(IRELAND) ACT, 1883.

(IRELAND), during the Year ended 31st March, 1912, pursuant to Act 46 & 47 Victoria, cap. 26.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances,						
	—	2,597	6	8	—	2,597 5 8

J. L. COLLINS, Accountant.

OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND, during the Year ended 31st March, 1912
SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. DEPOSITS FOR PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF LOANS, &c. :— Paid,				—	—	—	818	1	7
2. RAILWAY AND OTHER ARBITRATION EXPENSES, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70 :— Paid to Arbitrators, &c.,				—	—	—	20	0	0
3. ANTERIOR DRAINAGE DEPOSITS, 25 & 27 Vic., c. 88. &c. :— Paid on account of Fees, &c.,				—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward,				—	—	—	858	1	7

(H 6.)—AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS
MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPTS—continued.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,107	0	5
4. ISLAND NAVIGATION:—									
Shannon River:—									
Rents,	—	—	—	—	2,482	12	5		
Tolls,	—	—	—	—	3,187	15	8		
Sundries:—									
Sale of Materials, Hire of Plant, Dredging, &c.,	—	—	—	109	19	11	5,780	8	0
5. TELEPHONE CAPITAL:—									
Reimbursement of Expenditure—H.M. Post- master-General,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. NATIONAL MONUMENTS, 52 & 53 Vic., c. 42, and 55 & 56 Vic., c. 46:—									
Dividends on Stock, &c.,	—	—	—	904	0	0			
Bale of Materials—Glendalough	—	—	—	2	0	0	906	0	0
Carried forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,793	8	5

OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1912.

SERVICES—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,				—	—	—	—	—	—	838	1	7
4. INLAND NAVIGATION:—												
Shannon River:—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DEPARTMENT.	New Works.	Salaries, Travelling and Incidental Expenses of Staff.	Repairs of Locks, Bridges, Water-works and Navigation.	Repairs of Roads, Bridges, Paths, Ditches and Dredging.	Total							
Limerick	—	392 15 6	370 12 3	149 10 5	918	4	2					
Killaloe	—	131 13 7	314 10 2	149 5 0	578	8	9					
Upper Shannon	5 8 10	564 0 2	523 14 0	318 3 7	1,405	6	7					
					2,894	19	6					
GENERAL CHARGES:—												
Superintendent's Salary and Travelling Expenses, Repairs and Renewals of Buoys and Piles, Boats and Barges, Taxes, .				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				1,707	7	1				4,602	6	7
5. TELEPHONE CAPITAL:—												
Constructional work and fittings at Post Offices:—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cavell	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	18	2			
Bunis	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	5			
Mullingar	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	0			
Sligo	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	6			
Waterford	—	—	—	—	—	—	377	16	6			
							447	16	7			
6. NATIONAL MONUMENTS, 22 & 38 Vic., c. 49, and 56 & 58 Vic., c. 45:—												
General Charges:—												
Salary and Travelling Expenses of Inspector of National Monuments, and Clerk of Works, Caretakers' Wages, Incidents, &c.,				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				—	—	—	365	2	7			
Works:—												
Aghowle Abbey	—	—	—	0	16	9						
Athassel Abbey	—	—	—	0	10	0						
Caen Island Abbey	—	—	—	0	10	0						
Clare Abbey	—	—	—	145	18	8						
Clonmacnoise Tower	—	—	—	25	1	4						
Derrycash Church and Tower	—	—	—	0	4	0						
Dromiskin Tower	—	—	—	1	19	6						
Dunbrody Abbey	—	—	—	0	7	0						
Glendalough	—	—	—	45	4	0						
Great Skellig's Rock	—	—	—	31	13	6						
Hawth Abbey	—	—	—	32	18	0						
Inishman	—	—	—	0	12	6						
Jerpoint Abbey	—	—	—	0	3	0						
Kilronan Abbey	—	—	—	0	7	6						
Killiney Church	—	—	—	4	9	5						
Kilmallock Abbey	—	—	—	220	3	8						
Kilmainedagh	—	—	—	5	0	0						
Newtowns Abbey	—	—	—	6	10	0						
Quin Abbey	—	—	—	57	3	8						
Rossmasterlonny Church	—	—	—	0	18	6						
Rosse Abbey	—	—	—	4	3	6						
St. Columb's House, Kells	—	—	—	1	7	6						
St. Mary's Church, Gowran	—	—	—	52	13	0						
St. Brigid's Church	—	—	—	0	3	1						
St. Naul's Church and Abbey	—	—	—	1	10	0						
St. Seán's Church	—	—	—	1	0	0						
St. Mochua's Monastery	—	—	—	0	4	8						
Uillid Church	—	—	—	1	14	0						
				645	4	11				1,010	7	6
Carried forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,898	12	8

(H 6.)—An Account showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS
MISCELLANEOUS

	E	s.	d.	E	s.	d.	E	s.	d.
RECEIPTS—continued.									
Brought forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,793	8	5
7. LISBURN HALL, 41 Vic., &c. 1:—							56	11	0
Rents, &c., received,	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	2	7
Transfer from Votes, Sub-head Hs.,	—	—	—	—	—	—			
8. SOUTHERN RAILWAY:—							175	13	7
Revenue, after deduction of Working Company's charge, Rent of Thurles Station, and Telegraph Rent, for period ended 31st December, 1911,	—	—	—	—	—	—			
					—	—	3,586	9	9
9. LETTERKENNYS RAILWAY:—									
Revenue (after deduction of Working Company's charge), for period 1st January, 1911—31st December, 1911,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,238	18	6
10. IRELAND DEVELOPMENT GRANT:—									
Government Dredger:—							17	6	8
Transfers and Adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TRAILL AND DINGLE RAILWAY:—									
Received from Sales of Halls, Land, &c.	—	—	—	618	0	7			
						—	655	7	5
11. LIGHT RAILWAYS SURPLUS REVENUE ACCOUNT:—									
Collooney and Swinford Railway	—	—	—	3	14	1			
Clonmacnoise and Swinford Railway	—	—	—	292	11	5			
							296	5	6
12. SUNDAY ACCOUNTS:—									
Curragh of Kildare—Rents,	—	—	—	239	0	5			
Land Commission—Church Property Department,	—	—	—						
Chief Secretary's Gardens,	—	—	—	387	10	6			
Board of Admiralty,	—	—	—	604	3	2			
Board of Trade,	—	—	—	2	13	8			
Loans, Insurance,	—	—	—	305	18	0			
Income Tax,	—	—	—	1,015	14	8			
Contractors' Deposits lodged with Tenders,	—	—	—	823	9	10			
Drainage Works—Closing a/c,	—	—	—	56	0	0			
Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896:—	—	—	—	33	19	6			
Traffic Receipts,	—	—	—	2,847	8	7			
Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1892:—									
Maintenance Fund,	772	4	10						
Dues, Rents, etc.,	119	15	5						
						892	0	5	
Royal College of Science:—									
Estimated cost of Smithy and Foundry, contributed by Department of Agriculture	—	—	—	1,400	0	0			
Temporary Receipts for Loans, Voted Services, etc.,	—	—	—	5,676	12	5			
13. NATIONAL SCHOOL GRANTS:—									
Local Contributions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	943	7	6
Office of Public Works, Dublin,							35,892	4	6

OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1912.

SERVICES—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,898	12	3
7. LISHEEN HALL, 41 Vols., &c. 1:—									
Rent paid,	—	—	—	145	14	10			
Maintenance, Repairs, &c.,	—	—	—	29	18	9			
			—	175	13	7			
8. SOUTHERN RAILWAY:—									
Interest on Loan,	—	—	—	3,300	0	0			
General Charges,	—	—	—	340	15	9			
			—	3,640	15	9			
9. LEITRIMSHNEY RAILWAY:—									
Interest on Loan,	—	—	—	2,200	0	0			
General Charges,	—	—	—	165	3	2			
			—	2,365	3	2			
10. IRELAND DEVELOPMENT GRANT:—									
Government Dredger —									
Refund to Grant	115	6	0						
Final Expenses	1	6	0						
Trades and Dingle Railway:—	—	—	—	116	12	0			
Deviation Work, Acquisition of Land, &c.,				905	15	3			
			—	1,022	7	3			
11. LIGHT RAILWAYS—SURPLUS REVENUE ACCOUNT:—									
Expenses—Agents' Salary and Travelling Ex- penses, &c.,	—	—	—	183	18	0			
Paid into H.M. Exchequer,	—	—	—	292	11	5			
			—	444	9	5			
12. SUNDAY ACCOUNTS:—									
Land Law Loans—Tenant Purchasers' Deposits lodged on Deposit Receipt,	—	—	—	18	0	0			
Curragh of Kildare:—									
Paid to Commissioners of Woods, Forests, etc.,	234	0	5						
Refund:	7	10	0				241	10	5
Land Commission—Church Property Depart- ment,	—	—	—	250	18	6			
Chief Secretary's Gardens,	—	—	—	512	18	0			
Leinen Insurance,	—	—	—	1,030	5	10			
Income Tax,	—	—	—	810	11	3			
Board of Admiralty,	—	—	—	4	15	8			
Board of Trade,	—	—	—	236	14	0			
Contractors' Deposits—Refunded,	—	—	—	65	0	0			
Drainage Works Closing Account —									
Paid into H.M. Exchequer,	—	—	—	23	19	6			
Bulwarks (Ireland) Act, 1896:—									
Traffic Receipts transferred to Grant,	2,184	8	2						
Refund—other receipts,	163	0	5				2,347	8	7
Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1902:—									
Maintenance Expenses,	703	14	9						
Dues, etc., refunded to Counties,	105	9	1				809	3	10
Temporary Receipts discharged—Loans, Voted Services, etc.,	—	—	—	2,428	5	10			
			—	8,773	13	6			
13. NATIONAL SCHOOL GRANTS:—									
Local Contributions—Paid to Contractors,	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	17	10
Balance,	£	s.	d.				23,558	12	9
	(Imprints,	—	—				12,313	11	9
	(Bank of Ireland,	12,908	11	9					
							35,802	4	6

J. L. COLLINS, Accountant.

(H 7.)—ARTERIAL DRAINSAGE.—

These Works are executed by District Boards in

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT OF FINAL AWARDS, and Receipts

Districts.	Comities.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Flodded or Dug-out Lands, which have been Deemed or Required to be Subject to Drainage	Cost per Acre to Proprietors, of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Drainage paid by the Proprietor, to recover costs, with Interest, after deducting Redemption	No. of Arterial Drainage Awards.
Arney River,	Mouth,	4th April, 1899,	1,388 0 27	8 0 0	569 16 6	—	0
Ballynacally,	Limerick,	2nd Oct., 1888,	179 0 5	7 1 8	92 5 1	—	0
Ballyadams,	Queen's,	9th Oct., 1883,	833 2 0	4 5 8	394 15 0	97 6 2	36
Ballycolliten,	Tippenny,	9th Oct., 1891,	287 1 10	4 14 8	93 7 8	22 10 3	5
Ballynassarig,	King's and Queen's,	9th April, 1888,	2,065 1 23	2 7 5	816 14 0	—	0
Ballyteigue & Kilnare,	Wexford,	9th Oct., 1888,	2,932 3 22	3 9 10	1,330 5 9	311 13 2	94
Saltram,	Kildare,	13th Mar., 1875,	1,855 5 20	6 0 5	568 4 2	—	0
Barnacyle,	Limerick,	3rd April, 1883,	1,017 1 32	9 15 1	697 19 9	—	0
Booherarrig,	King's,	27th Mar., 1878,	996 3 20	3 7 1	197 12 8	—	0
Booking River,	Waterford,	28th Sept., 1870,	829 1 20	5 4 3	397 2 8	—	0
Bracken River,	Cork,	9th Oct., 1883,	1,869 5 6	6 15 8	551 3 2	97 12 5	33
Brennan,	Limerick,	8th Oct., 1896,	968 1 20	1 19 2	188 2 5	—	0
Carregog,	Limerick,	22nd Sept., 1870,	1,560 3 0	9 3 1	577 4 8	102 5 9	11
Caragh River, &c.,	Cork,	2nd April, 1900,	624 2 20	7 12 1	290 13 6	188 14 9	43
Cahla,	Kerry,	8th Oct., 1886,	4,784 2 23	2 2 0	583 24 4	109 11 8	35
Codingh River,	Tippenny,	30th May, 1872,	1,837 1 24	4 2 7	398 6 7	—	0
Cornell,	Kildare,	13th Jan., 1870,	747 2 0	5 6 5	171 22 8	—	0
Caraghstown,	Meath,	Not yet gone to award					
Corrygrane,	Longford,	9th Oct., 1882,	114 3 37	6 9 6	27 14 1	7 9 0	35
Deelinagh,	King's,	9th Oct., 1874,	622 0 30	3 6 5	163 15 4	—	0
Dooly,	Limerick,	9th Oct., 1871,	409 2 22	6 2 7	145 9 8	—	0
Douglas River,	Cork,	21st Mar., 1875,	3,088 3 0	4 7 3	922 18 0	—	0
Dromerry,	Meath,	8th Oct., 1891,	1,657 1 34	5 1 8	607 1 11	204 6 2	61
Elphin,	Roscommon,	26th Mar., 1872,	3,395 3 12	4 11 8	1,035 1 20	—	0
Faeney Bridge,	Tippenny,	21st Mar., 1908,	540 2 39	1 6 10	47 11 0	23 11 0	55
Fallstown,	Meath,	9th Oct., 1883,	201 3 32	5 2 1	59 9 8	—	0
Do.,	Do.,	9th Oct., 1891,	—	—	—	—	0
Fawndale River,	King's,	27th Mar., 1875,	1,204 3 0	6 5 3	454 15 0	—	0
Do.,	Do.,	4th April, 1884,	—	—	—	—	0
Garnestown and Duley,	Meath and Dublin,	3rd April, 1882,	1,654 1 25	4 11 6	681 2 0	—	0
Glasheen,	Cork,	4th April, 1889,	133 1 0	10 9 4	111 15 3	—	0
Greenagh,	Limerick,	4th April, 1890,	2,259 3 24	5 9 4	944 9 0	195 0 4	27
Golly,	Queen's,	4th Oct., 1873,	1,054 0 10	4 4 11	242 13 9	—	0
Golly, Upper,	Queen's,	13th Mar., 1875,	508 1 28	4 12 7	139 13 8	22 13 8	16
Hagan's pass,	Tippenny,	9th Oct., 1886,	855 1 20	5 18 0	388 13 10	61 13 2	30
Inny, Upper,	Mouth, Westmeath, Longford, & Cavan,	4th April, 1881,	11,655 2 7	7 8 3	2,330 2 4	1,330 7 6	29
Inland Lakes, and Glare River	Mayo,	2nd April, 1875,	1,637 0 32	5 16 6	463 5 5	31 16 11	13
	Carried forward,		55,280 2 7	—	18,330 10 8	3,658 17 3	

* These charges have expired.

26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.

concordance with the Provisions of the above Acts.

thereon, for the Year ended 31st March, 1912.

Total Amount Advanced, including interest, up to date of Award.	Portion of Total Advances charged to Committee for Public Works or remitted by Committee Board.	Amount charged on Lands.	Principal Outstanding on 31st March, 1912.	Installments to Award on 31st March, 1912.	District.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11,141 16 2	—	11,161 16 2	0	—	Abbey River.
1,268 3 10	—	1,268 3 10	0	—	Ballyacrony.
5,660 8 0	82 10 0	5,779 18 0	487 15 2	—	Ballydame.
1,491 8 0	87 10 0	1,397 18 0	111 8 3	25 16 4	Ballycollon.
5,975 9 1	166 0 0	5,775 9 1	0	—	Ballynacraig.
11,741 5 0	—	12,741 5 0	6,038 16 6	2,978 4 11	Ballyteiges and Kilmees-
9,211 1 2	350 15 2	7,869 5 0	0	—	Ballyscoy.
8,186 17 9	1000 15 7	7,277 5 2	0	71 7 6	Baronsky.
*2,350 0 0	—	2,350 0 0	420 10 4	28 13 9	
3,107 2 4	—	3,107 2 4	0	—	Beskerig.
6,535 12 0	—	4,223 12 0	0	—	Briole River.
8,721 8 3	104 2 6	8,615 5 0	1,184 16 4	106 6 3	Bride River.
1,362 8 0	50 0 0	1,713 8 0	206 4 6	—	Bunkey.
11,745 19 6	200 0 0	11,645 19 6	1,879 14 4	—	Carrage.
25,749 10 0	—	6,719 10 0	3,551 19 0	10 4 0	Carrigheas, &c.
10,654 16 0	—	10,054 16 0	2,166 17 3	6 9 0	Caston.
5,528 21 6	—	6,058 11 6	0	—	Clodagh River.
3,482 15 0	—	2,482 18 0	0	—	Conall.
428 18 0	—	628 15 0	180 8 2	—	Corrygreen.
614 0 0	—	—	—	—	Cusnaghtown.
2,906 12 9	40 0 0	2,865 12 9	0	47 17 6	Derrinlough.
2,613 6 0	—	2,513 6 0	0	642 9 7	Dooly.
11,663 4 8	190 0 0	11,573 4 8	0	—	Douglas River.
8,698 12 10	128 18 9	8,617 14 1	6,667 3 4	3 3 4	Dunderry.
15,940 17 0	458 0 0	15,482 17 0	0	—	Elphin.
726 11 7	—	726 11 7	592 0 3	0 8 0	Farny Bridge.
1,031 12 0	—	1,031 12 0	0	—	Follistown.
468 18 0	43 0 0	368 18 0	0	—	Do.
6,746 8 4	80 0 0	6,000 8 4	0	—	Frankfield River.
875 17 4	—	875 17 4	0	—	Do.
4,948 15 0	226 0 0	4,723 15 0	0	—	Gartistown and Delvin.
1,394 19 0	—	1,394 19 0	0	90 8 4	Glasheen.
13,801 7 0	513 0 0	13,303 14 6	2,329 0 4	225 16 4	Greanagh.
4,617 11 6	175 12 6	4,517 11 6	0	—	Gully.
3,447 15 0	70 0 0	2,377 15 0	288 16 3	31 14 7	Gully, Upper.
5,356 12 0	216 4 0	4,842 8 0	1,021 5 8	111 10 10	Hagan's Pass.
92,498 5 6	1260 0 0	90,533 12 0	25,396 17 4	1,726 7 13	Inny, Upper.
8,704 13 7	338 0 0	8,339 13 7	352 16 8	81 8 4	Island Lakes and Glens Rivers.
204,466 1 7	10,736 19 0	203,605 2 7	55,968 17 2	3,851 5 11	
*2,350 0 0	—	—	—	—	

* Dated out of the Church Fund.

† Indebted by Drumgoe Board, being portion of advances not expended.

I. In addition to the amount there was expended a sum of £300 to £40, being the money of cost of county road bridges, each sum having been received from the county and paid over to the Board.

(H 7.)—ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.—

These Works are executed by District Boards

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Receipts

District	County	Date when Award made (and year)	Area of Land or Watercourse, which has been Drained or Improved.	Cost per Acre to Proprietors of the District, including Interest, &c.	Income in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, earned by Drainage.	Amount of Funds made payable half-yearly to Proprietors, and to the County Council, after deduction of Redemption.					
						A.	H.	P.	L.	s.	d.
		Brought forward,		55,280 9 3	—	15,330 10 5			2,658 17 3	—	
Kildare,	Kildare,	29th Sept., 1871,	2,347 3 30	3 11 6	500 7 10				—	—	
Kilkenny,	Cork,	29th Oct., 1884,	201 1 0	2 4 1	125 16 3				31 1 9	36	
Kilkenny,	Tyrone,	29th July, 1870,	1,681 1 18	6 10 7	882 12 2				—	—	
Laois,	Meath,	3rd April, 1880,	379 1 22	7 0 7	204 12 10				75 5 5	36	
Liffey River,	Kildare and Carlow,	29th Oct., 1882,	1,884 3 20	16 8 11	836 8 0				91 3 5	43	
Lough Erne,	Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, & Monaghan,	4th April, 1891,	15,327 9 36	11 16 11	4,716 11 0				2,377 2 11	58	
Do. (Navigation), Lough Oughter,	Do., Cavan,	4th April, 1878,	3,077 1 30	8 11 11	866 16 9				—	—	
Milford,	Cork,	29th Oct., 1887,	1,015 10 0	8 14 9	669 0 7				115 0 3	22	
Marine Star, Upper,	Limerick,	4th April, 1888,	830 2 35	8 12 2	326 1 0				82 13 4	22	
Mulrour River,	Limerick,	29th Sept., 1877,	3,250 2 24	9 4 1	923 9 11				525 8 3	13	
Money River,	Meath,	4th April, 1888,	384 3 0	10 5 1	886 16 2				141 10 2	23	
Do., Upper,	Do.,	4th April, 1888,	323 1 20	6 7 9	72 11 2				25 10 7	23	
Orwelline,	Do.,	4th April, 1888,	2,907 2 0	5 0 9	894 7 6				260 14 9	23	
Pallas River,	Tippenny,	29th Oct., 1867,	340 0 10	8 32 0	230 1 5				72 17 3	23	
Parsonstown,	Tippenny and King's,	29th Sept., 1876,	2,736 0 1	6 6 6	680 19 5				195 0 1	16	
Quinagh,	Carlow,	29th June, 1870,	680 3 0	8 12 5	208 1 5				—	—	
Barberian River,	Kildare,	4th April, 1882,	8,884 2 3	8 12 5	3,044 19 10				922 13 3	36	
Ballybroney,	Carlow,	29th Oct., 1868,	413 1 20	6 6 1	189 0 4				—	—	
River River,	King's & Westmeath,	29th Oct., 1870,	1,022 2 30	8 12 8	328 10 6				—	—	
St. Brigid's Bridge,	Clare,	4th April, 1871,	2,995 0 4	7 13 2	1,229 14 11				—	—	
Ballykeel River,	Kildare,	29th Oct., 1884,	1,354 0 0	8 18 3	1,980 15 10				302 8 3	48	
Barry River,	Galway & Roscommon,	29th Oct., 1895,	16,509 1 14	8 7 1	2,912 12 2				803 17 5	43	
Do.,	Do.,	—	—	—	—				1,299 16 0	43	
Broadhaven,	Cavan,	29th Mar., 1890,	265 2 19	7 0 0	133 18 3				292 10 0	—	
Swilly Burn,	Donegal,	29th Oct., 1884,	1,606 2 19	6 9 1	485 5 3				—	—	
Torres River,	Tyrone,	3rd April, 1878,	463 1 16	11 7 1	336 18 10				—	—	
Tory Hill,	Limerick,	3rd April, 1878,	981 2 2	6 4 6	424 12 4				—	—	
Tramore,	Cork,	29th Sept., 1880,	320 0 17	6 2 9	243 18 4				49 8 11	1	
Trilogue,	Quinagh,	3rd April, 1862,	323 2 25	6 9 7	142 9 4				60 9 3	30	
Ward River,	Dublin and Meath,	4th April, 1882,	388 0 18	7 10 1	314 7 3				125 12 6	35	
		Total for all the districts,	130,533 0 29	Average 7 2 3	38,680 0 7				10,533 0 1		

a. These charges have expired.

b. Forfeited by proprietors.

c. Payable by occupiers.

26 & 27 Vict., c. 88, &c.

accordance with the Provisions of the above Acts.

thereon, for the Year ended 31st March, 1912.

Total Amount Advanced, including interest to date of Award.	Portion of Total Advances claimed to constitute the Public Works, as certified by Directors Board.	Amount charged on Lands.	Principal Outstanding as at 31st March, 1912.	Balance due as at 31st March, 1912.	District.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
264,480 1 7 + 3,350 0 0	10,736 19 0	388,663 2 7	35,862 17 2	3,861 5 11	
8,837 4 6	260 0 0	8,397 4 6	8 14 11	128 1 8	Kildare
1,822 6 8	—	1,832 6 8	723 9 4	54 15 2	Edward
10,980 2 8	—	10,980 2 8	20 22 4	54 15 8	Kilmacolm.
6,217 12 10	35 15 4	6,161 17 6	1,673 13 3	—	Limerick.
27,915 2 9	302 0 0	27,714 2 0	2,529 19 5	—	Low Rover.
181,537 16 9	—	181,537 16 0	72,938 3 10	234 18 10	Loagh Rane.
117,197 14 9	17,197 14 9	—	—	—	Do., Navigation.
10,488 6 9	—	10,188 4 0	2,623 1 11	35 22 2	Lough Oughter.
8,871 14 9	—	8,871 14 6	2,057 12 6	423 2 5	Millard.
7,435 0 0	260 0 0	7,175 0 0	1,453 13 9	21 5 8	Morning Star, Upper.
20,779 0 0	854 1 0	20,634 19 0	2,965 1 10	7 12 1	Mulcair River.
8,663 5 7	544 0 0 110 19 7	8,648 6 0	8,698 9 6	—	Nanny River.
1,043 12 0	—	1,043 12 0	459 2 6	—	Do., Upper.
11,488 12 6	346 16 6	11,122 26 0	4,467 5 8	—	Overton.
3,914 8 5	—	3,914 9 5	2,556 3 9	49 2 8	Falka River.
11,669 17 1	150 0 0	11,549 17 1	1,575 19 7	269 17 7	Parsonstown.
2,780 18 8	2000 0 0	2,590 25 8	—	—	Quinagh.
27,660 6 9	1386 0 0	26,522 6 9	26,298 18 10	8,723 5 10	Bethanga River.
2,648 4 2	—	2,648 4 3	—	—	Bethaberry.
3,571 2 9	—	3,571 2 9	—	—	Colane River.
30,228 13 11	484 1 8	29,944 22 3	—	—	Skirridbridge.
32,230 6 0	1,545 11 10 + 500 0 0	29,934 6 2	4,848 16 11	394 18 11	Stoneyfield River.
1130,729 9 5	1,935 6 6	137,853 2 11	55,540 1 3	2,134 12 4	Stock River.
42,786 1 9	—	3,783 1 0	—	—	Do.
13,990 0 0	13,990 0 0	—	6,672 14 8	—	Do. (Catchment Area).
3,982 5 6	153 0 0	3,939 5 6	3 4 4	3 10 4	Swanlinbar.
9,239 13 5	337 18 9 + 14 0 8	9,576 14 0	1,711 2 1	—	Swilly Burn.
5,332 1 6	187 10 0	5,144 11 0	—	—	Tarbert River.
6,110 13 8	—	6,110 13 8	—	—	Tory Hill.
2,033 15 0	70 0 0	1,903 15 0	48 4 2	9 12 2	Tramore.
1,861 0 6	—	1,861 0 6	1,926 17 8	—	Trigges.
6,645 17 9	194 19 0	6,645 18 9	1,089 1 8	6 13 3	Ward River.
973,474 8 5	—	—	—	—	
* 6,136 1 0	—	—	—	—	
973,810 6 6	50,901 13 39	928,694 12 7	226,890 4 10	12,364 14 3	

* Landed out of the Church Fund.

† Subsidy by Grange Board, being portion of advances not expended.

‡ In addition to expenditure of £100,000 was laid out of the grant.

§ In addition to expenditure of £50,000 was laid out of the grant.

J. L. COLLARD, Accountant

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the PURPOSES for which ADVANCES of PUBLIC MONEY are made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, with the RATES of INTEREST and PERIODS of REPAYMENTS.

Purpose of Loan.	Authorising Acts	Rate of Interest per cent. on 1st March, 1912	Maximum Period of Repayment.
LEGAL LOANS FUND.			
Loans secured on Legal Rates.			
1. County roads, bridges, and court-houses.	1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 38, s. 23, amended by 32 & 33 Vict., c. 76, s. 1.		50 years.
2. Court-houses erected by the Board.	6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 116, s. 70.		1 year from completion of works.
3. Bridges between counties.	1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 38, amended by 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 64, 2 & 3 Vict., c. 50, and 30 & 31 Vict., c. 50.		30 years.
4. Public works generally, including commercial harbours, docks, canals, and bridges other than county bridges.	1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 38, with local or special Acts.		25 years.
5. Fishery piers and harbours, construction of.	9 Vict., c. 8, and 20 & 20 Vict., c. 45.	Not exceeding 20 years.	25 years.
6. Loans to Trustees of Districts carried out under the Act 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89.	43 & 44 Vict., c. 14, s. 18.	40 " 3½	12 years.
7. Repairs of fishery piers,	16 & 17 Vict., c. 136, sec. 11.		1 year from completion of works.
8. Maintenance of navigation works.	19 & 20 Vict., c. 82.		Ditto.
9. Emigration.	55 & 56 Vict., c. 47.		20 years.
10. Public Buildings— (a) Public Libraries,	40 & 41 Vict., c. 15 & c. 54.		30 years.
(b) Reformatories,			25 years.
(c) Industrial Schools,	8 Edward 7, c. 67.		35 years.
11. Dispensary houses, erection of,	42 & 43 Vict., c. 26.		50 years.
12. Lunatic asylums buildings, erection of, &c.	1 & 2 George 4, c. 38, 8 & 9 Vict., c. 107, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 109, 30 & 41 Vict., c. 27, 30 & 37 Vict., c. 66, and 61 & 62 Vict., c. 54.		30 years.
13. Sanitary improvements, Water supply, sewerage, &c.	Public Health Acts, 37 & 38 Vict., c. 3, s. 43, 41 & 42 Vict., c. 52, and 59 & 60 Vict., c. 54, c. 29.	Not exceeding 30 years.	50 years.
14. Workhouse Buildings.	61 & 62 Vict., c. 37, s. 61.	30 years, 3½	50 years.
15. Small Dwellings Acquisition,	62 & 63 Vict., c. 64.	50 " 3½	50 years.
16. Agriculture and Technical Instruction.	63 & 68 Vict., c. 50.		40 years.
17. Housing of the Working Classes.	38 & 54 Vict., c. 70, and 8 Edward VII., c. 61.	3½	30 years.

* In these cases the periods allowed vary from 12 to 30 years, according to the object of the loan.

Purpose of Loan	Authorising Act.	Date of Interest per Cent. on 31st March, 1912	Maximum Period of Repayment
LOCAL LOANS FUND.			
Loans not secured on Local Rates.			
1. Arterial drainage works,	26 & 27 Vict., c. 88, 28 & 29 Vict., c. 52, 37 & 58 Vict., c. 32, 48 & 44 Vict., c. 27.	4 during progress of works, subsequently 3½	35 years. Compound sum (Principal, with interest during progress of works) repayable by annuity of £5 10s. per cent. for 22 years, or £5 per cent. for 35 years.
2. Maintenance of drainage works.	29 & 30 Vict., c. 49.	4	Various periods, not usually exceeding 12 years.
3. Railways and Tramways, Harbours, Docks, Canals, &c.	1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 80, & Tramways Act, 1883.	4	25 years.
3a. Loans under the Harbours and Passing Tolls Act, 1861.	With collateral security of property. Without collateral security.	2½ 3½ 4 4½	30 .. 50 .. 30 .. 50 ..
4. Reclamation of waste lands (see also Land Law Act, 1881).	1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 38,	5	3 years from completion of works.
5. Loans to Poor Authorities created by Shannon Act, 1885.	Shannon Act, 1885,	Not less than 8½	50 years.
6. Glebe houses, erection of, and purchase of land, &c.	83 & 84 Vict., c. 112, 84 & 85 Vict., c. 100, and Expiring Laws Continuance Acts.	8½	35 years.
7. Land improvement preliminary expenses.	10 Vict., c. 82, c. 15,	—	—
8. Land improvement—Loans to landlords—			
(a) For sub-letting, trenching, irrigation, embanking, fencing, and reclamation of waste lands.	10 Vict., c. 82,	(about) 3½	22 years.
(b) For farm buildings, houses and offices, scutch mills, labourers' dwellings, and planting.	10 Vict., c. 82, c. 40,	(about) 3½ 3½	22 .. 35 ..
(c) For labourers' cottages erected by order of Land Commission.	10 Vict., c. 82, c. 7, and Land Law Act, 1881, c. 19.	(about) 3½	22 ..
9. National school teachers' residences, erection of	88 & 89 Vict., c. 89,	8½	35 ..
10. *Dispensary houses, erection of.	42 & 43 Vict., c. 25,	8½	35 ..
11. Non-vested schools and training colleges, erection of.	47 & 48 Vict., c. 22,	8½	35 ..
12. Land Law Act, 1881.	44 & 46 Vict., c. 49, c. 81.	(about) 3½	22 ..
(a) Loans to tenants for improvement of their holdings.			
(b) Loans to Companies for reclamation of waste lands, &c.			
13a. Housing of the working classes.	58 & 54 Vict., c. 70.		
To Companies and private persons, limiting their profits.	—	3½	30 ..
To Companies and private persons not so limiting their profits.	—	3½ 4	40 .. 30 ..
Loans to Congested Districts Board,	1 & 2 Wm. IV., & 54 & 55 Vict., c. 48, c. 49, ss. 16.	4½ 5½	45 .. 30 ..
IRISH CHURCH FUND.			
For erection of fishery piers and harbours.	46 & 47 Vict., c. 26,	8½	25 years

*Loans where not secured on rates.

TRAMWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES (IRELAND)

Line	County	Date in Council		Area charged		Proportion of unenforced unrestricted general licences	Debtors from general and local trams	Maximum Annual Contribution for the Year beginning on 29th Sept.	Net total charge in respect of Debtors and Working Expenses for last two years on the guaranteed rate of trams and trams subject to the Traction Laws	Fees paid in respect of Debtors and Working Expenses for last two years on the guaranteed rate of trams and trams subject to the Traction Laws
		Date	Guaranteed Capital authorised	Designation	Value £. s. d.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Chester Valley, 67 miles.	Tyrone.	20th May, 1884.	£10,000 (£10)	Parties of Borough of Dungannon, and Districts of Dungannon, and Towndale of Mount Stewart.	72,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100
				Parties of Borough of Macnamahon, and Wicksiggy.	32,000 100	£ 10,000 100		120,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100
2. Donegal and Letterkenny, 41½ miles.	Donegal County No. 1.	20th July, 1884.	£20,000 (£20)	Parties of Borough of Lough Eske, Dungloe, and Tullagh.	60,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100
				Parties of Borough of Carrick, Letterkenny, and Rosmuc.	140,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	140,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100
3. West Clare, 33 miles.	Clare.	20th May, 1884.	£60,000 (£60)	County of Clare, Borough of Ennis, Lisdoon, Liscannor, and Inagh.	180,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	180,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100 (plus additional)
4. Cavanagh Border Junction, 1 miles.	Astrin.	20th Feb., 1885.	£1,000 (£1)	County of the Town of Cavanagh.	—	Full amount.	£ 1,000	—	—	—
5. Killaloe and Parcys 11½ miles.	Oir.	20th Feb., 1885.	£6,000 (£6)	Borough of Cappelmore, part of Feeney, and Township of Fenney.	—	Full amount.	£ 6,000	£ 6,000	—	—
6. Rosslare & Kilshane (West Carbery) 14 miles.	Oir.	20th March 1885.	£1,000 (£1)	East Division, West Carbery, West Division, West Carbery	60,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	20,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100
7. West Donegal, 4 miles.	Donegal.	20th June, 1885.	£8,000 (£8)	Parties of Borough of Ballyshannon and Tiaragh.	—	Full amount.	£ 8,000	£ 8,000	£ 8,000 (Guaranteed Rate reduced 1885.)	—
8. Cork, Corkblane, and Ballycotton (Cork and Mallow) 14 miles.	Cork.	20th March, 1885.	£6,000 (£6)	Parties of Borough of Strangford, Cork, and Ballymallow.	10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100	£ 10,000 100

J.
ACT, 1883, 46 & 47 VIC., CAP. 43

J. The 3rd-4th Inst. Monthly Animal Record, 1898-99

⁸ Medium set aside a separate box for marking companies.

APPENDIX

TRAMWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES (IRELAND)

Line	County	Order in Council		Area charged		Proportion of authorized unexpended capital required to be taken into account.	Amount of Capital paid up	Maximum Amount Contributing which Tramway is liable to pay on No. 8	Total charge in respect of Disposal of Tramway on and the Expenses for the first 4 years for the operating and general expenses for the Tramway contribution.	Provision required for the first 4 years to be paid by the Tramway, including one of Local Authorities to the Local Authority in the Local Government Act, 1901, see 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and of Disposal.
		Date	Unexpended Capital authorized	Description	Value					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9. Dublin & Environs 15½ miles.	Dublin,	2nd July, 1897.	£ 45,000 (5%)	Parts of Parishes of Rathdown, Upper Liffey, and Swords.	£1,023	£	£	£	£ 348 June and Oct., 1911.	£ 11
	Wicklow,			Part of Lower Tidworth.	14,000	£		16,000 800		£ 14 June and Oct., 1911.
10. Killiney and Tidworth, and Tidworth and Carrickmacross, (Antrim) 16 miles.	Co. K.	1st Feb., 2nd 2nd March 1898.	£5,000 (7%)	Parish of Duley and Ballynahinch, and part of St. B. K. Cuthbert.	45,100	Full amount	£1,000	700	£ 248 Dec., 1911, and June, 1912.	£ 34
11. Donaghadee and Ardgillan, 10 miles.	Down,	27th July, 1898.	£4,000 (7%)	Parts of Parishes of Lecale, Donaghadee, Ardgillan, Kilbroney, and Tully.	48,000	Full amount	£1,446	1,089	£ 16 April and Oct., 1911.	£ 3
12. Trim and Boyle, 27 miles.	Meath,	2nd Dec., 1898.	£80,000 (4%)	Parishes of Boyle, Trim, and Boyle.	—	£ 1,000	£10,000	2,000 £10,000 £10,000 £10,000		
13. Killiney Carryduff, and Wex.,	Wex.,	18th May, 1898.	£1,000 (7%)	Parts of Killiney, and part of Omeath.	10,000	Full amount	£1,048	£ 16 April and Oct., 1911.	£ 4	
14. South Cavan, 20 miles.	Cavan,	18th May, 1898.	£70,000 (4%)	County of Monaghan, District of Dungannon, Monaghan, — Part of Clogher, —	222,722	£ 1,000	£10,000	£ 1,000 £ 1,000 £ 1,000 £ 1,000	£ 248 April and Oct., 1911.	£ 10 £ 10 £ 112 £ 12
15. Derry and Clogher, 17 miles.	Derry and Donegal,	29th Nov., 1898.	£6,000 (4%)	County of Derry, and part of Ards and North Down District.	171,612	Full amount.	£1,000	£ 1,000	£ 248.	£ 6

On the 6, 8, & 9th January Company (trading company) fully indemnify the prosecuting authority the prosecution costs from all sum or liability. (Antrim) 16 miles.

I—continued.

ACT, 1883, 46 & 47 VIE., CAP. 43.

* Niet duidelijk van Tzoueffe. Aanwijzingen: 2000-2001.

¹ Re submission to 2000-01 Audit Report, 2000-01

8. Відповідь на цю розмірку дуже залежить від того, які методи та методи

II. Основи комп'ютера

APPENDIX

TRAMWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES (IRELAND)

* In these cases the unmarked or open form does not match the datum as would be expected.

¹¹ See *ibid.* 221. On the other hand, the *Principles of Economics* (1908) is a work of a different character. It was written without the help of any teacher, and it is the author's own work. All books are 20-40 pages.

³ For the Local Government (England) Act, 1929, Sec. 33, Cl. 1—“Where the amount required to meet any Burden or Burthen charge connected with any gratuities is less than the passing of this Act, or of such two or more years and charges when added together, exceeds a sum next to £1, in the £ of the net value of the area affected, a sum equal to one-half of such amount is recoverable out of the Local Taxation (England) Account.”

—continued.

ACT, 1883, 46 & 47 VIC., CAP. 43.

Year.	First Half of Year					Second Half of Year					Annual Results						
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance:		Excess or Deficit per cent.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance:		Excess or Deficit per cent.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance:		Excess or Deficit per cent.		
			Credit	Debit				Credit	Debit				Credit	Debit			
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		
1888	5	4	1	2	4	6	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	
In 1888	4,186	5,043	—	879	13.74	4,568	4,895	—	1,089	5,066	4,721	50,804	—	1,815	4,842		
1889	682	534	—	906	876	845	174	203	1,109	1,055	1,033	276	600	242	619		
1890	552	551	—	100	736	716	18	203	1,159	1,055	1,033	248	600	248	600		
1891	872	460	—	118	787	624	127	209	1,159	1,055	1,033	248	600	248	600		
1892	598	516	—	122	928	876	140	217	1,187	1,055	1,033	248	600	248	600		
1893	529	549	—	129	900	843	143	209	1,159	1,055	1,033	248	600	248	600		
1894	724	734	—	10	203	182	22	208	1,159	1,055	1,033	248	600	248	600		
1895	791	882	—	200	838	838	—	106	205	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	
1896	745	790	—	200	784	837	123	209	1,159	1,055	1,033	248	600	248	600		
1897	731	899	—	128	208	186	22	208	1,159	1,055	1,033	248	600	248	600		
1898	730	829	—	100	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In 1898	18,459	20,114	—	1,655	79	15,945	18,184	795	—	86	26,469	26,399	—	944	106		
1899	1,798	1,650	—	158	2,046	1,894	24	—	—	—	8,546	8,549	—	38	39		
1900	1,571	1,571	—	159	2,178	1,156	—	—	—	—	8,549	8,549	—	223	223		
1901	1,585	1,585	—	159	2,273	1,229	—	—	—	—	8,577	8,577	—	223	223		
1902	1,751	1,751	—	159	2,028	1,071	—	—	—	—	8,577	8,577	—	223	223		
1903	1,716	1,716	—	159	2,028	1,071	—	—	—	—	8,577	8,577	—	223	223		
In 1903	18,459	20,114	—	1,655	79	15,945	18,184	795	—	86	26,469	26,399	—	944	106		
1904	8,665	27,410	—	7,449	4,860	15,008	16,939	—	1,959	4,386	15,260	27,380	—	22,648	8,164		
In 1904	1,492	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1905	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1906	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1907	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1908	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1909	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1910	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1911	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
In 1911	8,665	27,410	—	7,449	4,860	15,008	16,939	—	1,959	4,386	15,260	27,380	—	22,648	8,164		
1912	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1913	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1914	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1915	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1916	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1917	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1918	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1919	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1920	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1921	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
In 1921	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1922	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1923	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1924	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1925	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1926	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1927	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1928	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1929	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1930	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
1931	1,493	9,028	—	1,096	800	9,402	9,360	—	878	480	1,044	8,850	—	2,278	1,720		
In 1931	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1932	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1933	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1934	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1935	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1936	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1937	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1938	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1939	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1940	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1941	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1942	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1943	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1944	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1945	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1946	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1947	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1948	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1949	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1950	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1951	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1952	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1953	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687	3,650		
1954	14,215	4,473	—	1,487	795	12,838	14,554	—	1,689	795	12,838	14,554	—	2,687			

APPENDIX K.
Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, 59 & 60 Vict., c. 34.

(8) Lines constituted under the Act.

Line	Length of Line	Gauge in service	Date opened	Total estimated cost	Contributions from Public Funds proposed or authorized	Worked by any Co.	Capital granted by Working Company	Dividend paid (per Cent.)	Year- end	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus Balance, £
										£	£	£
Donegal and Corkardagh, -	18½	Donegal, -	1898	£118,635	£6,187	Lough Eske, and Lough Bealy Hall and Co.	£6,000	4	1901 (1 year)	£1,753	£1,239	£33
									1902	£,817	£,811	395
									1903	£,101	£,296	626
									1904	£,653	£,546	513
									1905	£,185	£,219	513
									1906	£,890	£,689	881
									1907	£,513	£,185	1,459
									1908	£,612	£,346	712
									1909	£,600	£,582	743
									1910	£1859	£,535	3,666
									1911	£,078	£,397	1,211
Donegal and Tramore, -	4½	Donegal, -	1903	£524,039	£158,647	Lough Eske, and Lough Bealy Hall and Co.	£6,000	4	1903 (10 months)	£,028	£,178	3,480
									1904	£,215	£,082	1,153
									1905	£6,019	£,983	2,086
									1906	£6,146	£,636	1,704
									1907	£6,136	£,126	1,690
									1908	£1,181	£,486	2,562
									1909	£1,461	£,173	3,452
									1910	£1,422	£,646	3,781
									1911	£1,879	£,793	2,736

* Of this sum and the Working Company were to contribute a maximum sum of £10,000. The difference between the Contributions from Public Funds and the total estimated cost is made up by the sum of £5,307 £16 6d. paid by the Working Company.

† The difference between the contributions from Public Funds and the total estimated cost is made up by the sum of £5,213 £6. paid by the sum of £5,000 Bemoral Stock, which has been received in the Office of Public Works.

‡ These amounts are open and subject to adjustment.

§ The net surplus remains after payment of dividends to shareholders.

RAILWAYS (IRELAND) ACT, 1896, 59 & 60 VIC., C. 34.—continued.

APPENDIX K.—continued.

(b) Sligo and Belmullet Steamer Service (opened June 1st, 1899).

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance,	
			Credit.	Debit
1897-8,	Nil	1,409	—	— 1,409
1898-9,	Nil	859	—	859
1899-1900,	654	12,557	—	12,581
1900-1,	1,212	4,723	—	3,511
1901-2,	1,370	4,806	—	3,435
1902-3,	1,483	6,634	—	3,011
1903-4,	1,716	4,681	—	2,765
1904-5,	1,594	4,474	—	2,878
1905-6,	1,497	4,469	—	2,972
1906-7,	1,428	3,806	—	2,178
1907-8,	1,510	3,404	—	1,794
1908-9,	1,686	3,631	—	1,739
1909-10,	1,560	3,377	—	1,817
1910-11,	1,625	3,513	—	1,588
1911-12,	2,184	3,591	—	1,419

J. L. COLLINS, Accountant.

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

DECENNIAL INDEX TO BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORTS (1901-1902 to 1910-1911).

DECEMBER 31, 1911.—CONTINUED.

DECENNIAL INDEX TO BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORTS (1901-1902 TO 1910-1911)—continued.

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Land Improvement Act, 1854. (See Limited Owners.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land Law Act, 1881.	39, 41	20, 45, 46-47	19, 40, 42, 44, 45, 51, 52	39, 49-50	41, 48-50	61-6	62-65	89	34-6	34-6
Legal Departments.	—	28-29	28-31	24-26	28	14	—	—	9	23
Legislation.	—	15	17	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
Lestakeen and Burtonport Railway.	15	17	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
Light Railways and Tramways. (See Railways, etc.)	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnawdy and Dungiven Railway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnork Castle.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limited Owners' Businesses.	34	38	35	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Lissemore Harbour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans, General.	15, 16, 20	5, 17-18, 38-47	16-17, 36-44	20, 21	14-22, 28, 31	8	9	9	9	9
Local Government Board Offices.	—	—	—	—	39-46,]	31	40, 45-46	40	34-44	34-44
Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1896.	35, 36, 39, 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longfossdale Estates.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lough Corrib Navigation.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leasable Areas.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnificent Point Pier.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnus Norgaard.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1902.	33	36	33	41	32	37	34	—	—	—
Melkilot Abbey.	—	6, 28, 29	10	43	8-9	7-9, 36	8, 9, 38	8, 9, 38	7-8, 32	7-8, 32
Metropolis Police Stations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Duties of Board.	21-26	—	24	28	22	27-28	43	11	30	9
Mitchaltown and Ferney Light Railway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	65	—	—
Mode of Repayment of Loans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	27	20-1	—
Motor Speed Trials, Phoenix Park.	—	—	8-9	—	—	—	36	44-5	36	19
National and Ancient Monuments.	8, 9-18, 48	10-12, 62-65, 14, 18, 19, 30	17, 39	40	11, 32-34	10-17, 56-73	13-30, 71	12-39	10-20, 49-61	10-12, 49-64
National Education Buildings.	81	35	82	82	99	99	99	—	—	23-4

DECENNIAL INDEX TO BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORTS (1901-1902 TO 1910-1911)—continued.

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Queen's Colleges.	-	81	34	31	38	10, 11, 29	9, 10, 22, 28	42	40, 49	9	-
Railways (Legal) and Tramways ⁶ .	14, 15, 31	5, 15, 16, 29, 38	16-35	19	14	36	30	40	-	-	-
De-Statement of Legislation to 1896.	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railways: Iodometrian of Guernsey,	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896,	83	12-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896,	19	37	34	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staks of Ireland.	80	21-22	20	21	18	23	36	43-45	-	-	-
Bathmullan Pier.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Suir Drainage.	-	-	12, 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reformative Act.	-	40	37	45	36	42	-	-	-	-	-
Bernard Pelet Bootail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Department.	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads and Bridges.	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock of Cashel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boulogne Harbour.	-	-	10	43	9	8	27	33	-	-	-
Royal Canal.	34	88	85	82	84	84	9	9	-	-	-
Royal College of Science.	-	-	10, 11	6, 11, 36	10	9	64	64	-	-	-
Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways.	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	37	-	-	-
Royal Dublin Fusiliers' Memorial.	39, 41-48	86, 45-52	32, 38, 45-48	40	81	6	7	7	-	-	-
Royal Harbours.	-	82	28	84	26	36, 51, 56	67	67	-	-	-
Royal Hibernian Military School.	6, 28	7	28	34	25	29	41	41	-	-	-
Royal Hospital.	31	85	33	39	28	31, 82	42	42	-	-	-
Royal Irish Constabulary.	81	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal University.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Yacht.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science and Art Department.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1898.	6, 34	-	9, 35	6, 46	7-8, 34	-	10	7, 32	8, 34	6, 39	6
Sea and Coast Fisheries.	-	-	-	6, 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed Supply, etc.	72, 78	30	10	33	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shamian Drainage.	-	36	33, 34	41, 42	31	37	-	-	-	-	-
Shamian Navigation.	21, 33, 34	28-28, 86	33, 34	42	34	39	-	-	-	-	-
									35	34	33



PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

REGULAR ANNUAL REPORT

1912

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS

12

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WITH

APPENDICES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1912.

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